

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.
NUMBER 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA
OCTOBER, 1958



The Life of a Duck — by Kerry Wood

- *Life In The Old West*
- *50 Years In Alberta*
- *Wild Oats Battle*
- *New Breeds At The E. P.*

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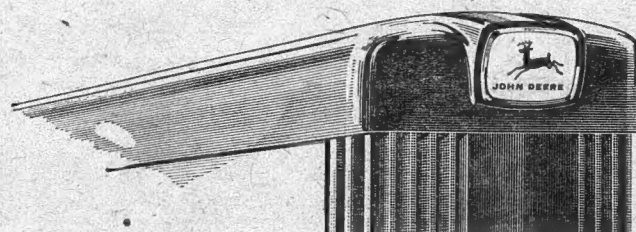


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Farm and Ranch Review

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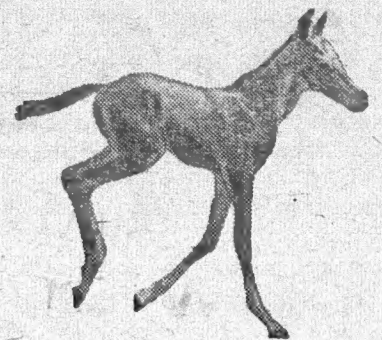
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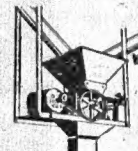
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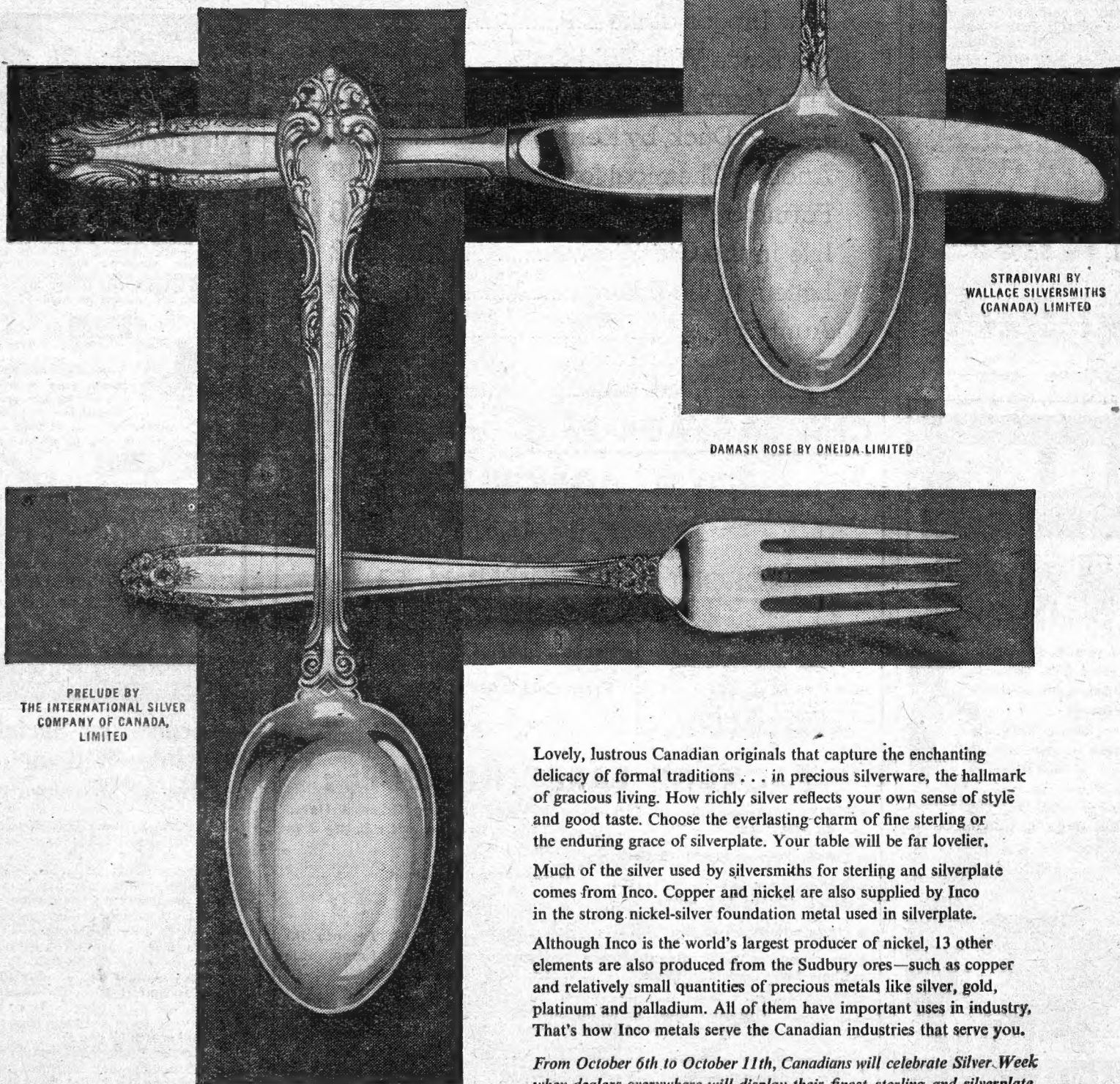
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Editorials . . .

Resentment Growing . . .

Farmers know where labor is heading

ORGANIZED LABOR wields a two-edged sword that cuts both ways.

The strike of West Coast longshoremen and annual pay demands of railway workers cuts at the income of shippers, but it also slashes through any sympathy prairie farmers may have for union demands for more money, bigger pensions, shorter hours and other fringe benefits. Farmers take no sides in these disputes, yet they are asked to foot the bill in the loss of wheat sales and higher shipping rates. Resentment is stiffening against the irresponsible policies of professional union leaders who, armed by the closed shop and other legal devices, are luring their captive membership to their own economic destruction.

No one knows better than the farmer that ambitious labor leaders can go too far and destroy the very security they claim

they are protecting. For Canadian farmers have learned to get along without labor ever since it priced itself out of the farm market in the early post-war boom. Machines have taken their jobs.

It's a mystery how organized labor manages to muffle any publicity of this fact from its voting members. How does it silence the workers who lose their jobs when a firm is forced into bankruptcy? When the C.N.R. sold out Canada's entire merchant fleet rather than meet the demands of the labor leaders, why was no outcry heard from the Canadian sailors who gave up their jobs to foreign sailors?

More and better equipment have replaced steelworkers of the U.S. who took 16 man-hours to produce a ton in 1941. Now it takes but 12 man-hours to do the same job, yet with an upswing in business no men are

being rehired. Since the peak steel production of 1956, it's estimated that perhaps 100,000 steelworkers needed at that time will never be needed to make steel again. The union leaders priced these men out of their jobs and saw them replaced by machines. Yet we hear no outcry.

An even more ominous trend is developing with big business establishing ever more branch plants or subsidiaries in foreign countries. Thus North American firms provide jobs for foreigners to produce the same goods, and steal the world markets by undercutting prices of the parent company. Despite our technical advantages and other assets labor organizers are leading their members up the garden path.

Labor need only look the facts in the face to realize that — one way or another — management is determined to survive or throw in the sponge. We on this continent are entering a period of intense rivalry for world markets. And job security depends on our ability to trade competitively.

Labor must compete at the established terms of the law of supply and demand. Here alone, not in any carefully devised contract or inflated wage scale, is the security which labor seeks. For a contract is of no use at all if the business collapses, sells out, or moves away.

Pulling together

CANADA'S pleas for a fairer shake in the World wheat trade seem so often to fall frustratingly on completely deaf ears.

We are naturally preoccupied with our own difficulties and when one particular problem happens to be the failure of the prairie wheat crop (or conversely the success of the crop and the resulting surplus) it is only human to harbour the feeling that the whole world revolves about our dilemma.

Yet, how many people stop to consider that other countries have great problems too, both of a national and international scope, that make ours pale by comparison, countries which are also competing for the same markets. Take France as a case in point. There's no need to point out her many problems except to underline that she may produce as much wheat as Canada this year and is more concerned with disposing of this than helping us dispose of ours.

The best illustration, of course, is the United States, whose wheat crop this year is shaping into the biggest in that nation's history. Some idea of the size of their problem is gained when we realize that in almost any single year there is probably more than one U.S. State that has a greater dollar value of agriculture production than the whole Dominion of Canada. Texas, California, or Iowa, for example, each periodically produce more dollar value in farm products than does this entire nation. In the light of their own difficulties Canada's mountain of wheat dwindles to a mole hill and in their eyes, is of little importance at all. No wonder it is difficult for the average American to appreciate our problem.

The key to the matter is that even very

minor changes in U.S. farm policy can have a major and disastrous result on our economy. The U.S. can hardly be called to task for its splendid share in the world surplus of food. It is turning itself inside out trying to solve the problem, and it does have a moral right to give priority to its own difficulties before looking after every one else.

Canada's task is to convince the U.S. administration that while some of their minor changes in policy do little if anything to solve their wheat problem, they do a great deal of harm to us. At least, if it cleared up their difficulties there might be some selfish justification. But we must show them that even if some of their actions — such as dumping on world markets — contribute almost nothing to their vast disposal problems, they do us serious damage, and, therefore, should not be undertaken.

As long as we are in the same boat, we might just as well pull together and arrive at our common destination on speaking terms.

The grassroots speak

PRAIRIE poultrymen have rejected compulsory marketing in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. The issue should now be dead, for whatever else the voting may have revealed, it showed that there is little interest in compulsory marketing boards.

Statements that the Alberta ballot was undemocratic are a little hard to swallow. 51% of registered voters could have put the plan into effect, but votes not cast were counted as opposed.

Surely it could not have been otherwise, — to enable well organized minorities to force all manner of compulsory legislation on other people by a simple majority vote of

their pressure groups. The public is not to be put in such a defensive position whereby it could lose its freedom if caught off-guard.

The outcome of the plebiscites should be grounds for some deep soul-searching on the part of prairie farm leaders. Their bold statements that they always speak the mind of most farmers on any issue are henceforth suspect. Only a true vote of all the farmers gets right back to the grass roots. The egg plebiscites revealed exactly what most of the farmers thought and not just what a few would like them to think.

This is not to suggest criticism of farm leaders for introducing, promoting and organizing the proposal. They could do no better work, but it does suggest that farmers have opinions of their own and if given a chance will reject the ideas of the collectivists who hope to make them jump through the hoop. The strength of the farm organizations is that they have the machinery established for measuring the will of the farmers when it becomes necessary. When the farmers are truly united on an issue, there is where it will be revealed.

This is all the more reason why farmers should be encouraged to join and take an active part in their own organizations and make their own voices heard through the ballot. They should not respect the mistake of organized labor, where the few leaders play the tune and the workers dance.

Financial box score

1955 was the year that most Canadians enjoyed the benefits of the greatest economic boom in the nation's history.

1955 was also the year that only 5% of Canada's farmers received enough cash return for their labors to pay any income tax.

Amputate don't whittle

WATER in a basement is a headache for anyone. For the Printing Bureau in Ottawa it is just a few more drops in a whole sea of troubles.

Unless spotted in time, extravagance will drain off the profits in any business, whether government or private. That's what managers are for. Managers in private industry use their own money and therefore watch it like hawks. The manager in government business is the public, also watching its own money, and investigation periodically uncovers a real eye-opener such as the Printing Bureau fiasco, where irregularities and incompetence can pour millions down the drain.

Riding herd on government expenses is everybody's game, but also everyone's duty. Yet the biggest game in the happy hunting grounds of the civil service still runs free. To cut down on the size of departments is human but to abolish them altogether may be divine. For the number of departments, more than just their size, is the key factor that makes big government big.

Any number of unnecessary branches, sections, offices and departments at both Federal and Provincial level simply duplicate and compete with services provided by private industry. These departments grow like weeds, reproduce sub-departments which themselves grow to independence, and almost invariably get around to publishing their own "news" sheet, paid for and printed by the government, edited by a special government staff, on slick paper beyond the means of most private papers, and passed out right and left with little thought to the cost.

Why does government feel it must compete with industry in setting up separate departments of architecture, barber schools, printing plants, hobby classes, film companies, industrial plants, newspapers, airlines, railways, etc.? None of these are justified except on a special and temporary basis, and every phase of government competition undermines the ability of business to pay the taxes that make government possible. Government was made to serve the people, not displace them.

With the public permitting government to interfere more and more in everything they do, the empire builders are allowed to propagate like rabbits and take over the pasture.

Whittling away at the fringes of the government isn't enough. More drastic steps are necessary.

Courts and chemicals

WAR, be it insect or human, is no respecter of neutrals.

This applies to today's strategy for halting massed insect invasions, which is a counter-attack on a wide front using the modern methods of chemical warfare.

This year — as in most other years —

several local outbreaks threatened across the West, while at least one insect, the grasshopper, gave a strong hint of what it could do along a much wider front. Massed spraying is advocated by some as the only practical defence.

The widespread broadcasting of chemicals is bound to raise legal problems that are not easily put aside. Objections are often raised that although the chemicals, such as DDT destroy the pests, they may also injure health, damage wildlife, and generally upset the delicate balance of natural forces that usually keep the pests in check. To keep order in our society, someone will have to pass final judgment on the matter.

A U.S. Federal Court has already reached such a judgment that could well establish the precedent for guidance of Canadian courts. In this particular case it was concluded that the insects (the gypsy moth and the fire ant) could do more damage than the spray. But it was a difficult thing for a court to decide, and it is doubtful if any mere law book could provide a hard and fast answer. Each case must be judged on its own merits.

At any rate, the U.S. court gave some free advice when it handed down its decision. It advised the U.S. Department of Agriculture that any widespread chemical control program must include very intensive planning and even extra caution in use.

Parking taxes

THE ADVENT of the supermarket shot a few sharp growing pains through society, especially in the sensitive area of its competition. These were accompanied by a number of mixed blessings, several of which by themselves could almost guarantee the success of the supermarkets. Not the least was the abolition of the parking tax, a form of city extortion that has backfired on downtown business firms by driving farmers back to the suburbs where parking is provided.

No one tries to kid any more that the parking meter — originally installed to permit shoppers to compete with businessmen for parking — is anything more than a rich tax source.

Street parking in prairie centres is increasingly difficult to come by, and the appetites of the machines grows daily, with every community increasing its rates. Some special meters even limit parking to ten or fifteen minutes, even though the machines still refuse pennies for nickles.

This raises more questions. Why must a shopper pay the full parking tax on the special meters, when he gets less parking time? Is this another way to increase the tax via the back door?

Why, also, is a shopper fined for over-parking by a meter on a street which may otherwise be free of parked cars? Does this help the parking question?

The machine is simply the clock and the fine is supposed to be the deterrent to over-parking. How, then, is one supposed to improve parking by charging more to run the clock without changing the fine?

Farmers are used to, and like, plenty of space. They are willing to accept a little crowding in the city, but they don't like being taxed for the "privilege". Many farmers, quite understandably, prefer to shop by mail. Yet if they must go to the city they find the suburban shopping centres have many advantages . . . not the least being the repeal of the parking tax.

Department shuffle

A NEW BROOM is sweeping through the halls of government in Ottawa this season, as the Department of Agriculture undergoes a general reorganization.

The changes will be purely administrative and will have little direct bearing on the farmer as an individual. Several branches — such as grading, inspection, price stabilization, etc. — will be brought under one roof. A new Administrative Branch will also group together various sections covering everything from Personnel to Information Service. Still another branch may co-ordinate the work in the conservation field . . . such as P.F.R.A., P.F.A.A. and Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration.

A new Research Branch is to bring the "team" approach to the solution of given problems by unified programming and administration in all units of the Experimental Farm Services and Science Services.

The last major consolidation of the growing and busy department was over twenty years ago, so the time for progressive revision is perhaps long overdue. Not that serious criticism may be levelled at previous executives, but that operations normally require a periodic streamlining to keep up with changing times and demands.

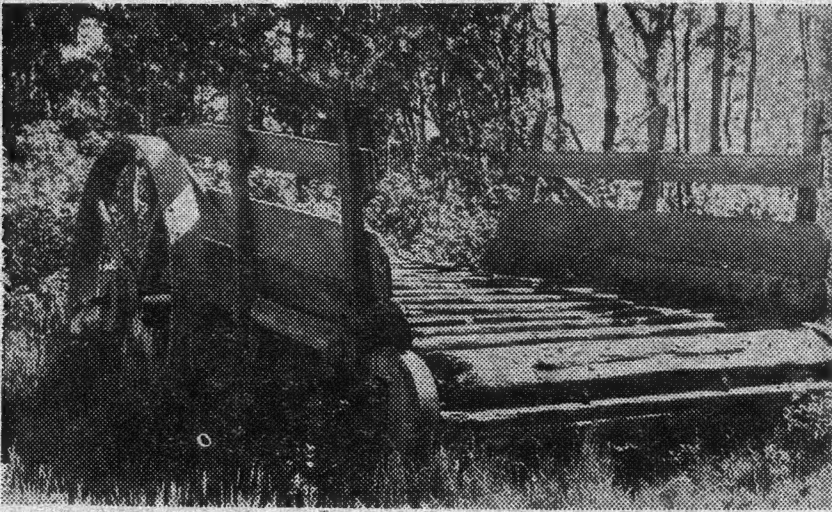
There's been no concrete evidence that the re-organization is anything more than a reshuffle of existing staffs and facilities. If so, we can hope for some government savings as a result of the streamlining. Mr. Harkness may have set the tone of the new order this spring when he cancelled a policy he had inherited from the Liberals, whereby his civil service staff was automatically increased by two per cent yearly whether it was necessary or not.

Grit is for chickens

"YOU cannot trust the battle of freedom to Socialism.

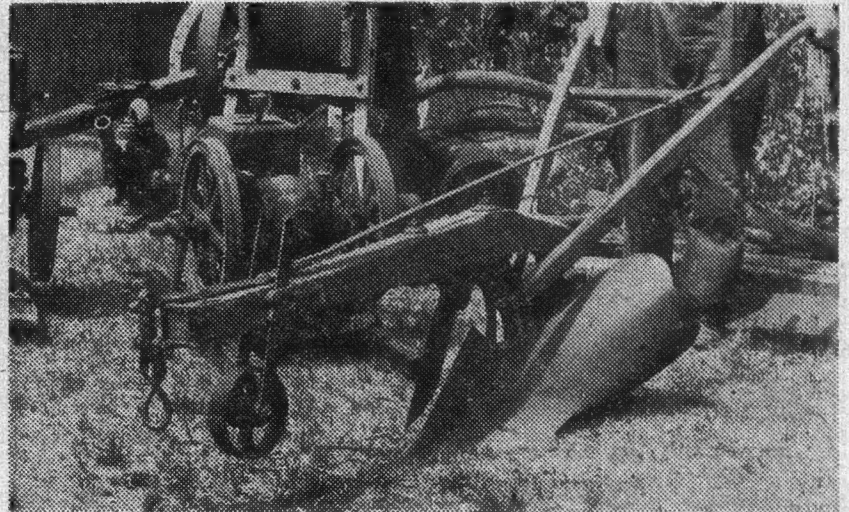
"Socialism has no interest in liberty. Socialism is the negation of liberty. Socialism means the community in bonds. If you establish a Socialist community it means the most comprehensive, universal, and pervasive tyranny that this country has ever seen.

"It is like the sand in the desert. It gets into your food, your clothes, your machinery, the very air you breathe. They are all gritty with regulations, orders, decrees, rules. That is what Socialism means." — The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, 1925



Farm and Ranch Photo

CAN YOU NAME THIS? This was a power unit in the days before the steam and gasoline engine. It is a mechanical treadmill power unit that was operated by a horse or horses that walked on top but got nowhere. The power of the unit could be increased by increasing the angle of the treadmill. It is now on exhibit at the Manitoba Agricultural Museum, near Austin.



Farm and Ranch Photo

This side-hill plow always draws a lot of attention from the old-timers who visit the Manitoba Agricultural Museum. It is able to plow both right and left-handed. The shear and mould bar are hanging on a vertically suspended hinge, and they are able to be revolved underneath from side to side. This allowed the farmer to plow back and forth on the same slope with the same blade. He just swung the blade over at each turn.

EVERY day the people are finding it harder and harder to keep the government in the manner to which it is accustomed.

HAPPY DAYS! In Japan the world's first jet-propelled bicycle, which would have been something for pedestrian and motorist alike, has proved a bust — temporarily anyway. In a trial something went wrong and fortunately the thing blew up. The Toronto Globe and Mail in commenting on the event warns against public over-optimism. "It is probable," says the paper, "that great minds will work on it until it is in mass production; since any device which makes a lot of noise, gives off fumes and is capable of killing people wholesale seems to have a fatal fascination for engineers and inventors, and a jet bicycle would fill all the requirements magnificently."

A FAMOUS judge advises never to judge a woman by her clothes. Generally, he says, there is insufficient evidence.

THOSE who believe that policemen have no poetry in their souls are wrong, as evident in this bit from a prize-winning essay, "In Town Tonight," by a British police sergeant: "Until I became a policeman I had never seen the loveliness of the sunrise on a wet street nor heard the dawn chorus."

REPEATING gossip is bad enough, but it's improving on it that does the most harm.

THE following letter, according to the service magazine, "Air Power" was written by an employee at a Royal New Zealand air-base, after being told that service letters should be "clear, concise and convincing".

Respected Sir,—

When I got to the building (job No. 824), I found that the hurricane had knocked some of the bricks off the top. So I rigged up a beam with a pulley at the top of the building and hoisted a couple of barrels of bricks to the top.

When I got through fixing the building there was a lot of bricks over. I hoisted the barrel back up again, secured the line at the bottom and then went up and filled the barrel with the extra bricks. Then I went down to the bottom and cast off the line. Unfortunately, the line was heavier than I was, and before I knew what was happening the barrel started down and jerked me off the ground.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

I decided to hang on, and half way up I met the barrel coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder. I then continued on up to the top, banging my head against the beam and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley.

When the barrel hit the ground it busted the bottom, allowing the bricks to spill out. I was now heavier than the barrel and so started down again at high speed. Half way down I again met the barrel and received severe injuries to my shins. When I hit the ground I landed on the bricks, getting numerous painful cuts from the sharp edges.

At this point I must have lost my presence of mind, because I let go the rope. The barrel then came down and struck me a heavy blow on the head, putting me in hospital for three days.

Respectfully request for five days' extension of leave.

(Sgd.) Vitame.

THE best way to tell how good a time a man is having at a party is to take a quick look at his wife's face.

HERE are a couple more old English epitaphs: One to a fisherman; who died in 1790:

Here lies poor but honest
Bryan Tunstall

He was a most expert angler
until death envious of his skill
threw out his line, hooked him
and

landed him here the 21st day of April,
1790.

And from the grave of William Pepper, 1783; a brewer:
Though not my name, yet mild my
nature,

I bore good will to every creature;
I brewed good ale and sold it too,
And unto each I gave his due.

IN this staid old civilization of ours they don't easily let a man fail in his undertakings. At a wedding recently the groom, in the act of taking his wedding vows, fainted. He was revived with the cold water treatment and the affair went on. But again the man collapsed. Do you think the

poor chap was then allowed to go free? Oh, no — not by a jugful! He was brought round a second time, propped up and supported on a stool (by his friends) and the nuptial knots were tied tighter than a set of time-payment papers. The bride and groom, the report concludes, left on their honeymoon the following day.

WE have been reading of a U.S. pioneer telling a great grandson about Billy the Kid remarking that, he was a wild one and had killed 21 men by the time he was 21 years of age. "Gosh," exclaimed the boy, "what kind of a car did he drive?"

SOME girls, a doctor says, take pills to get rid of headaches, but others take headaches to get rid of pills.

PERHAPS harrassed m a m m a s worry too much about children's minor bad habits. In Ontario a while back the fact that three farm children didn't want to take their Saturday night baths (and didn't) because Hawkeye, or some such character, was on the TV, is considered to have saved their lives. Ordinarily one would have still been bathing and the others in bed when lightning struck their home. The bolt followed through the water system knocking out the bathtub and the ceiling and a wall of the children's bedroom.

AND down in old Tennessee a 12-year-old girl had just put a whole mouthful wad of gum into her shirt pocket when a stray 22 bullet plopped into it. Outside of a slight bruise to the child and an added gunpowder flavor to the gum no harm was done.

AND there is good news in the news for the kiddies: A treatment for castor oil, overcoming its gummyness, has been developed enabling it to be used for machine as well as human lubrication. A London bus company intends to use it on all its buses, so if the idea catches on it may disappear from the bathroom shelf.

A PRETTY sure way to have time to yourself is to be punctual

THE newest fine shave (if you don't have a cat sleep on your bed (is with a shaving cream using milk as a constituent. The makers claim it "helps to prevent any rash action on the shaver's face."

THE Russians are so taken up with the grim discoveries of life, and death, that they are missing much of the finer part of living. A Boston (where culture has long run rampant) man, Mayer Shnitzler, has come up with some interesting facts on whiskers. Wonder how many Russians know that:

A man who shaves from the age of 20 to 60 removes more than 600,000 feet of stubble from his face. If the whiskers were laid end to end, they would be more than 110 miles long or 408 times higher than the Empire State Building.

A daily shaver in 40 years spends a total of 150 eight-hour days in erasing some 438,000,000 whiskers from his face.

If a man's whisker-growing were confined to one single hair, it would grow about 42½ feet a day.

The 50,000,000 Americans who wield a razor every day shave a total of some 400,000 miles of beard. If this were confined to one whisker, it would easily reach to the moon and back. Or, if rolled into a ball, it would weigh 25,000 pounds.

IF you have to gamble do it at the racetrack, or the town Bingo — don't do it on the highway, or on your tractor.

The last thing some hired hands should worry about is being paid what they are worth.

YOU can easily tell a female executive, an expert says, but not much.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that a sign in the drug store window of his town reads: We Dispense With Accuracy.

A PSYCHOLOGIST states that too many parents aren't bringing their children up — they're just letting them down.

FROM some of the things in print it is high time Mr. Dielenbaker got through his Bill of Rights as is evident from the following bit in a Toronto paper: A U.S. Navy Scientist wants middle-aged men called up to serve as radiation shock troops — to protect young servicemen from the genetic hazards of nuclear warfare."



Few sights are more pleasing to visitors to the EP than an inspection of the herd of Welsh ponies. Looking fat and sauey, they seem to have taken quite naturally to their new home in the foothills.

New breeds at the "E. P."

by Grant MacEwan

IT was like the first phase of a refresher course on the subject of British Breeds; and the outdoor "classroom" couldn't have been more attractive.

The September sky was clear and poplar leaves were taking shades of yellow as I strolled beside Pekisko Creek, inspecting the Galloway and English Hereford cattle, Welsh ponies, Wessex Saddleback and Large White pigs and Hampshire sheep presently occupying the EP Ranch, west of High River.

Following reorganization in 1956, it became policy to use the celebrated ranch as a sort of proving ground and stud farm for certain strains and breeds which British farmers would like to sell in Canada. Accordingly, foundation herds of the selected kinds were imported and established on that attractive foothills setting.

Until the Galloways, English Herefords and ponies have increased in numbers and there is more surplus for sale, it will be difficult to assess general success but, in any event, the new enterprise will rate high as a source of interest for members of the livestock fraternity across the country. Although some breeding stock has been sold from the ranch, numbers have not been big enough to indicate the probable pattern of demand.

Canadians generally have a familiar interest in the EP — have had ever since the day in 1919 when headlines carried the announcement: "Edward, Prince of Wales Buys Ranch in The Foothills." It was the first Canadian tour for the Prince, now the Duke of Windsor. For his entertainment, the Calgary planners scheduled a trip to George Lane's Bar U Ranch. Not only was the Bar U one of the oldest,

but it was one of the best ranching units in Canada — altogether, a proper place for the Prince to see.

A special autumn round-up was agreed and the Prince was fascinated. Early next morning there was to be a prairie chicken shoot and at 7 a.m. George Lane was getting a horse-drawn cart ready to carry his guest and himself across the fields.

The Prince questioned the need for a cart, thought he'd like to walk, but the idea was not well received by the host. Cowboy George Lane, with a cowboy's aversion to walking, replied: "All right, Prince, but you'll have to go without me."

The Prince wandered south and west and, from a hilltop, looked down upon the Beddingfield Ranch with Pekisko Creek threading its way past the buildings. The setting was one to make a man forget about shooting. That night, in George Lane's ranch house, the Prince confessed that the view from the hill would rival the best of Scottish scenery, and George Lane asked: "Prince, why don't you buy that ranch?"

The Beddingfield place had its beginning about 1883, when Mrs. Beddingfield from England selected the site on the creek for a homestead. Her son, Frank, extended the holdings to ranch proportions.

George Lane's suggestion was received with obvious interest, and it was communicated to King George V by cable. Without waiting for reply, the old master of the Bar U went quietly about negotiations and four weeks later, when the Prince was at Winnipeg, on the return portion of his tour, Canadians learned with glee that the Prince of

Wales had bought a ranch. George Lane had everything arranged: Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who was at that time on his way to England in connection with an export shipment of Bar U Percherons, would help select foundation stock — Shorthorn cattle, Dartmoor ponies, Clydesdale horses and Hampshire and Shropshire sheep — and then assume the active management of the ranch.

Many famous animals were imported, among them the white Shorthorn bull, King of the Fairies, which won the grand championship at Toronto Royal Winter Fair and the Chicago International in 1925.

Livestock breeding operations declined somewhat following the abdication in 1936, and Prof. Carlyle retired from management in 1941. For a time, ranch operations were directed by Burns Ranches and then by agricultural officials of the C.P.R. At this period, production was mainly of commercial cattle, but on July 1, 1956, reorganization

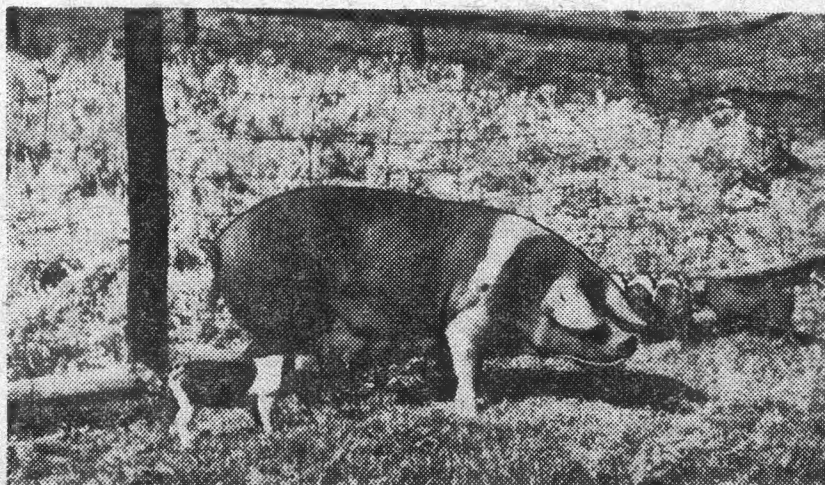
was reported with Col. Douglas Kennedy playing a leading part and the Duke of Windsor with continuing interests. The announced plan was to restock with the selected British breeds to be seen there today.

Canadian Hereford breeders seeking extra scale and weight had already been looking hopefully at English cattle and a few bulls were imported prior to 1956. The English Herefords seen running on a field of belly-deep orchard grass the other day, included 20 breeding cows and this number will be enlarged by natural increase. In the meantime, a few foothills-raised bulls will be sold for crossing with Canadian Herefords to gain extra size without any sacrifice of eligibility for registration. One bull went recently to Davis Brothers, Whitewood, Saskatchewan.

Perhaps the Galloways were imported at a particularly fortunate time because the breed was enjoying a pronounced upsurge of popularity. Registrations tripled in a few years. But with or without current popularity, the EP Galloways would impress any experienced cattleman. The breed reputation is for small size but these specimens deny the theory. Two bull calves, seven months of age, seemed close to 600 pounds each and the two-year-old heifers were big-framed, level-backed and big enough to do credit to any breed.

Yes, Galloways are supposed to be wilder than other beef breeds, but an inspection of the EP cattle failed to show any particular degree of nervousness or hostility. Speaking of temperament, Peter Melvin, resident manager with an enchanting Aberdeenshire accent, observed that he'd hesitate to trust a certain young cow. He was obliged to treat her for some disorder last spring and "I think she hasn't forgiven me." But in point of hardiness, the Galloways on the ranch have demonstrated their special aptness in facing winter conditions. Ability to rustle is, of course, a well-established breed tradition.

One of the surprises was to find a ranch, deep in the foot-



The white-banded Wessex Saddleback pigs are more of a novelty in the bacon-producing West, but up to the present they are meeting a demand from the State of Iowa, at the heart of the U.S. corn belt.



Stockmen like the looks of the EP Galloways, with their sturdy frames and level backs. These animals deny their reputation for small size, but live up to their reputation for ruggedness under winter conditions.

hills, on which pig raising is on a larger scale than cattle production. Here were 600 pigs of all ages and two breeds. The English Large White — of which there were 60 brood sows — is really the parent strain of the Canadian Yorkshire. But many judges believe the Old Country pigs have been maintained with more size and perhaps more lean meat. Anyway, the Large White can be registered in the Canadian Herd Book and Yorkshire breeders have shown interest in obtaining new blood lines by re-introduction of this old English strain.

Ranch plans, however, call for the removal of the Large Whites to a farm near Aldersyde — a farm which will be more accessible to feed grain supplies and to markets. The Wessex Saddlebacks, those black pigs with white bands about their bodies, will remain on the EP to enjoy the exclusive luxury of a new pig barn.

What is the Wessex Saddleback's future in Canada? That is anybody's guess. The pigs are smaller than the Large Whites and more inclined to cut carcasses having heavy deposits of fat about the shoulder areas. In other words, they have less to offer in bacon production. But they are said to be unusually hardy, less susceptible to either cold weather or hot sunshine. And, strangely enough, the biggest demand for pigs of the breed, up to the present, has been from the State of Iowa, at the heart of the United States corn belt.

But for most visitors, nothing will furnish more delight than an inspection of the Welsh ponies —

11 mares, five yearlings, six foals and two stallions. More than that, the demand for their kind has been especially strong, mainly from United States buyers. All that could be spared from the stud have been sold readily.

The ponies, looking fat and saucy, seem to love the foothills and, of course, they should. Being naturally hardy, they can accommodate themselves to winter conditions with ease. One worry is that the Welsh ponies, which should not exceed 12 hands in height, may grow bigger in Alberta than in Wales. There is already some evidence that ponies raised here in the Alberta hills will add an extra and unwanted two inches to their height. But not even a little superfluous growth is likely to detract from the popularity of these robust little specimens with symmetrical bodies, good feet and legs and irresistible pony personalities.

One of the pony stallions seen cooling his feet in the creek is palomino in color — rare, indeed, in the Welsh breed — but he is nevertheless pure in Welsh breeding, foaled in Wales, three years old, 47 inches tall and a proud little dude.

Yes, there were other breeds calling for attention—the Hampshire sheep which have had a longer association with the ranch, a few North Country Cheviots, some Jersey cows and a herd of commercial cattle.

Quite obviously, some important tests and experiments can be conducted and the EP with all its romantic associations will lose none of its interest for stockmen.

Discover ancient farming

ACCORDING to a recent report, Israel scientists have uncovered evidence that the ancient Israelites developed a complicated system of desert farming deep in the Negev.

A number of ancient cisterns, drainage terraces and the remains of farm houses have been found 60 miles south of Beer-sheba.

From potsheds discovered on these sites, it has been possible

to identify them as belonging to the period from 900 B.C. to 700 B.C. This was the first evidence that these people had found a method for farming in the desert and that they had lived in any numbers so far south of Beer-sheba.

This discovery also helps locate part of the ancient road from the Sinai Peninsula to the Dead Sea that is mentioned frequently in the Old Testament.

Competition is a Wonderful Thing



Canada is flourishing under free enterprise and so, naturally, is the life insurance business. In fact, Canadians prize the guaranteed security of Life Insurance so highly that, in relation to national income, they lead the world in ownership of this valuable property.

Competition in the life insurance business assures the utmost benefit to Canadians who buy this important product. They can choose, at will, from policies offered by over eighty companies in this country before signing on the dotted line.

To reach a wise decision they are able to draw on the experience and knowledge of exceptionally well-trained life insurance agents. These company representatives analyze family requirements and resources very carefully and offer practical plans to meet individual requirements.

Because of this good and useful service, Canadians are continuing to acquire more life insurance every year.

OVER 7½ MILLION CANADIANS
OWN LIFE INSURANCE PURCHASED FROM
OVER 80 COMPETING COMPANIES

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



Can. Dept. Agric. Photo

Approximately 4,000,000 bushels of wild oats are grown annually in western Canada in fields like this. The ultimate solution to the problem may lie in development of new chemicals which are currently being tested. The insert shows a field with 30% infestation with wild oats.

The battle with wild oats

FARMERS don't sow wild oats — not in a cereal sense — purposely, but alarming amounts of them are being sown and grown in Western Canada. Over the last 25 years the average annual dockage at grain elevators has amounted to 6,430 CARLOADS.

Grain buyers estimate that of this total one-third or more is wild oats, or over 2,100 box cars full (4,000,000 bushels) every year.

But that is only a small part of the picture. Experts estimate that this figure is not more than one-fifth of a staggering production choking out valuable crops, wasting soil nutrients and costing the farmers unknown millions of dollars annually in lost production and work.

Wild oats are the farmers' number one enemy among weeds in Western Canada. In a survey

made as long ago as 1931 it was found that all of Western Canada had some infection of wild oats, one quarter of the area was moderately infected, and one-half of the country was heavily infected.

Research on western experimental farms has shown that even a mild infestation reduces barley yields by 16% and barley is the grain which stands up and fights wild oats the best; wheat production is lessened by one-third, and oats by almost 50%. Flax which is the most helpless crop of all among weeds has had its yield cut by more than 80%.

Mr. H. W. Legget and Mr. J. D. Banting, Weed Control Specialists at the Regina Experimental Farm, writing on the subject in the spring issue of *Research for Farmers*, state: "We still have no method of adequately controlling wild oats, but it is hoped basic studies being carried out at Saskatoon, Regina and Ottawa may soon reveal the chink in the heretofore impregnable armor of the wild oat. The chief difficulty in eradicating wild oats is the persistence of seeds in the soil. Several factors have to do with this problem. (1) Since one wild oat plant can produce 250 seeds even a slight

infestation can reach serious proportions very rapidly. (2) Unlike the cultivated forms, wild oats shed their grain during maturation. (3) Delayed germination is a characteristic of wild oats. (4) Environmental factors: temperature, oxygen supply, and soil moisture affect germination. We need to know more about these factors, and the reason for delayed germination, so that more effective controls can be developed."

Methods of cultivation practised to fight wild oats, it is stated, are proving of help. The best method seems to be in delayed seeding of early barley.

If done two or three weeks after harvest, fall tillage has proved effective. Early light spring cultivation assists in promoting earlier germination. Post-season cultivation, especially with a rod-weeder (under suitable conditions for its use) helps a crop to get a head start against wild oats. Fertilizers, of course, give crops a better chance against weeds in general.

The discouraging thing about cultivation practices is that success — or failure — depends so much, as does all farming, on the weather. When, for instance, it is damp and cool the results from all tillage are generally poor. On the other hand in a spring which encourages the rapid germination of wild oats, good control is obtained by delayed seeding. Then, again, if it is a wet, cool growing season such seeding may have little effect.

Crop rotations with grass, or grass and legume mixture sometimes give adequate control, but must be carried out over a good many years to be successful.

Fall seeding of crops, owing to the climatic limitations of such crops in the west, are not on a large enough scale to have much effect.

Seeding to grass, too, has had little effect on wild oats. Seeds in sod still retain plenty of fertility after as many as ten years.

Research on all manner of cereal problems is being speeded up by the indoor production of special crop strains at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory at Winnipeg.

Included among the many facilities at the laboratory is a large room with a central corridor, flanked by special "growth cabinets". A main control panel is able to regulate separately the hours and intensity of artificial daylight and the temperature of each of the cabinets.

The picture on the right shows the interior of one of these cabinets with a maturing crop. The climate in the cabinet is adjusted for each particular experiment. Fluorescent and incandescent lamps provide light of a quality closely approaching that of natural day light. Four crops of wheat and oats and five crops of barley can be matured annually under this artificial daylight, and greatly speed up the work of the plant breeders in producing new generations of plants and eliminating the undesirable strains.



Speeding Research — Plant growth cabinets are speeding the work of plant breeders in their search for new and better varieties.

Green-feed crops which are cut before wild oats head-out are good control, but, of course, since there is a limited need for green feed this is helpful in only a small way.

A great deal of experimentation with chemicals has been carried out in the battle against wild oats, but to make a long story short, without very happy or practical results. Still, due to the characteristics of this pest, chemicals seem the ultimate hope and considerable work is being done in agricultural labs in this connection. As the Re-

gina Weed Control Specialists say:

"Promising chemicals must ultimately prove themselves in field tests. This is a necessary feature of the final screening, but it is both costly and time consuming. In our future program we intend to supplement field tests with relatively inexpensive laboratory tests. In this way we hope to develop a faster and more efficient screening process, and to eventually find a chemical that will control wild oats."



Lawrence Copithorne,
Cochrane, Alberta



Harold Keuschnig,
Mannville, Alberta

Scholarship Winners

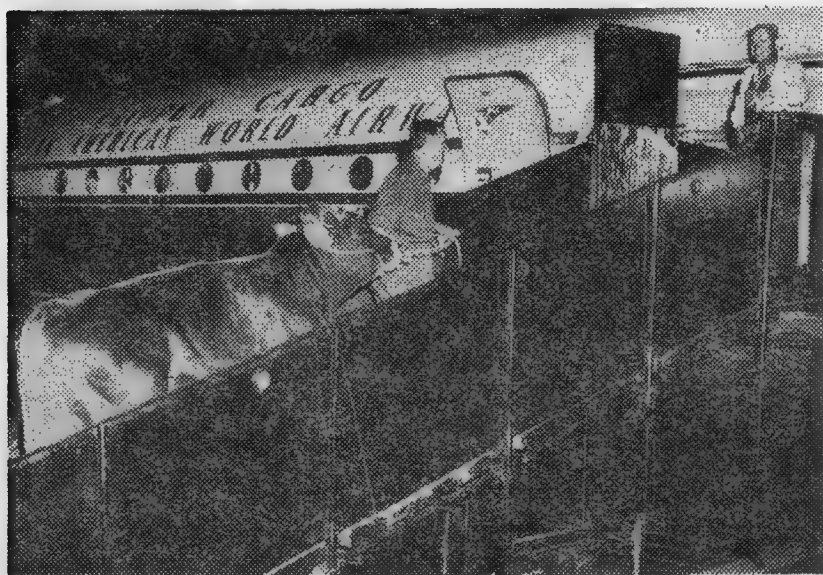
Winners of Alberta Wheat Pool bursaries of \$2,500, each are Lawrence Copithorne, selected for the southern half of the province and Harold Keuschnig for the north.

The scholarships are restricted to farm young people who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability and keen interest in community and school activities.

Lawrence Copithorne raced through grade twelve with an average mark of 82.8% and still found time to be active in sports, the school paper, Hi-Y, Tuxis and Older Boys' parliament, drama clubs and music. He will enter agriculture at university.

Harold Keuschnig came up with an average of 87% in grade twelve, and was able to keep active in sports, particularly hockey. He hopes to be an engineer.

V. I. P. Bulls



An increasingly large number of prize livestock have taken to the airlines in the post-war years. Not only are members of the top breeds being sent on to backward countries, but new blood is being periodically exchanged between long-established strains.

This bull climbing the ramp to a Pan American Clipper ship is just one of eleven being shipped from North America to Italy. Two are from Canada and the rest from the U.S. They were ordered by artificial insemination units in Milan and Cremona.

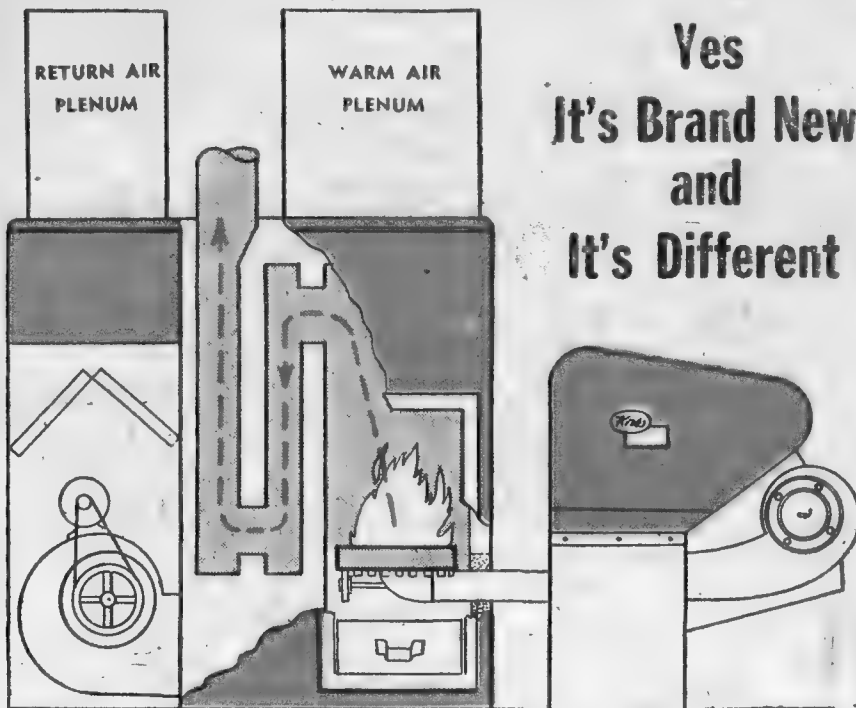
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☐ Send complete information by mail.

☐ Have someone call and inspect my old furnace.

☐ Submit estimate of new job (No charge for estimate).

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☐ Farm Ventilating for Hog Barns and Chicken Houses.

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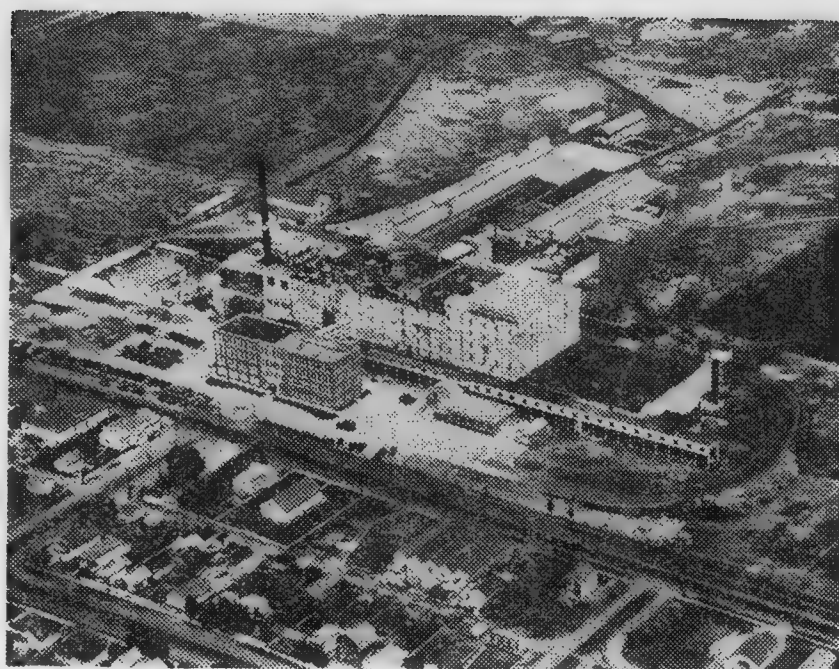
ADDRESS _____

Direction from town _____



Main street, Edmonton, 1902. This is the Northern frontier town that showed promise of better things to eastern investors who took a chance on a new packing plant. Since that time, Jasper Avenue has become main street for a quarter million people, and the hitching post in the right foreground has been replaced by a parking meter.

In the process, the Swift plant, formerly on the outskirts, has become surrounded by the city.



With the growth of the West, industry has also grown. This is the Swift plant of today which was the small-town investment of 1902.

WHETHER it realizes it or not, the West is marking another anniversary this fall.

Actually, in the narrow sense, September marked the 50th Jubilee of the Swift Canadian Company's Edmonton operation, but in the broader sense, it is the anniversary of that month fifty years ago when a company gambled on and invested in an anticipated bright future for the western prairies... which faith and investment has since been redeemed many times over.

It is obvious today that a bright future is ahead for the livestock industry of the West, and especially Alberta. It was not quite so obvious to everyone fifty years ago when the gamble was made, that Alberta would some day play an important part in the economy of Canada as a major supplier of meat for the rest of the country.

Since that time, Alberta has grown from an expanse of sparsely settled countryside, dotted by a few small villages, into a thriving agricultural and industrial province with two cities with a population in the

50 years with Alberta

neighborhood of a quarter million people. The Swift plant has grown with it.

Although there have been many important changes at the Edmonton plant over the last half century, J. C. Peter, manager, views this activity as a prologue to the bright future that lies ahead. An example of the progress and contribution made by the company is shown by the payroll. It has been multiplied ten times from its original starting staff of 100 employees. In addition the plant pays out more than \$45,000,000 every year to local producers for livestock, wages, supplies, transportation, and other items.

Mr. Peter, who started at Edmonton as an office boy in 1911, sees new horizons unfolding for Alberta during the next 10 years. He believes that there are vast riches in the north still

awaiting discovery, and that Edmonton, lying in the gateway to this treasure trove, will benefit. Within 20 years the population of the city will reach more than half a million, he believes.

It is estimated that total meat consumption in Canada by 1980 will be about 4½ billion pounds compared to the 1951 average of 2 billion pounds. Mr. Peter said there is every reason to believe that much of this meat will continue to come from the lush pasture lands of Alberta. By 1980 the overall livestock output per improved acre may rise by 90% over the 1951-55 level. Basic population of cattle, hogs and poultry should rise by 36%, 50% and 38% respectively.

The story of the Edmonton plant began, shortly after the turn of the century when the company conducted a survey in the area. As a result, Swift de-

cided to build their first meat packing plant in the province.

Fifty years ago the province had a population of 185,195. The little city of Edmonton had been incorporated in 1904 with a population of 7,000. It was four years later, on September 13, that the Edmonton meat packing plant first started operation.

The site chosen for the plant was on the north-eastern outskirts of the city, in an area which many old-timers will remember was commonly referred to as "the sticks". As the city expanded it has grown around the plant until today it is close to being at the hub of activity only four miles from Edmonton's centre.

To keep in tune with progress over the past 50 years many major changes have been made at the Edmonton plant.

Today Swift Canadian at Edmonton offers up-to-date modern packing-house facilities for the livestock producer with every convenience for improved working conditions and to meet the increased customer demands for our products, Mr. Peter said.



Horse-power (live) was the order of the day in hauling carcasses and everything else in early days of the packing house. Hauls had to be short and limited especially during the hot summer fly days.



How times have changed. Prairie beef producers—through their respective packing plant outlets—market their product around the globe. Aircraft and refrigeration permit the shipment of prairie beef to any place in the world at any time.

Dr. Taggart to remain

Dr. J. G. Taggart

DR. J. G. TAGGART, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has accepted a second extension and will remain in office for another year.

Dr. Taggart will be 66 September 28. He was appointed Deputy Minister March 1, 1949.

He was an agricultural representative in Ontario before joining the staff of Provincial Schools of Agriculture, Alberta, a position he held from 1913 to 1921.

He was Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask., for 13 years and in 1934 became Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. He joined the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1944 and held such important posts as Foods Administrator, Wartime Prices and Trade Board; chairman of the Meat Board; and chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board.

He is a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.



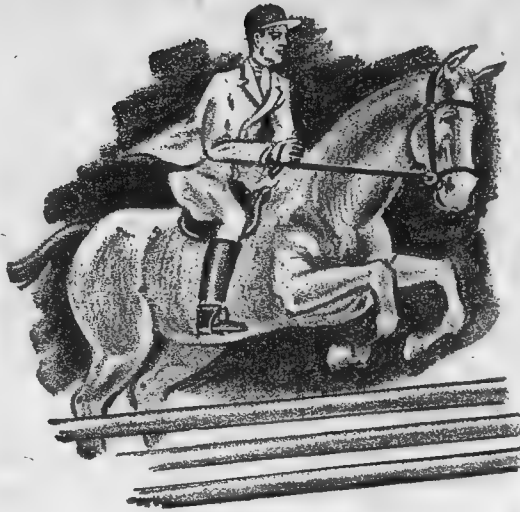
HUNTERS, probably more shots at game are missed because of poor footing for the pivot foot so that you are prepared to face the shot when it appears. Practise occasionally with gun in hand to face a shot anywhere in the immediate front. Duck hunters can practise by arising from a chair, gun in hand, with the pivot foot in position to receive the weight and preserve the balance.

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TORONTO, ONT., NOV. 14-22, 1958

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RATES AS LOW AS: \$160.05 from Edmonton and Calgary; \$133.15 from Regina; \$116.30 from Winnipeg, and \$106.20 from Fort William and Port Arthur. Correspondingly low cost from other stations.

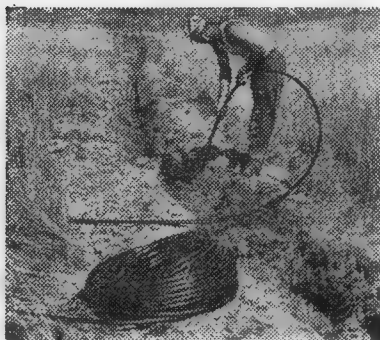
Ask your Canadian Pacific Agent for brochure giving full details, and have him complete all arrangements for your trip at an early date.

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Pipe made of C-I-L polythene is another farm favourite. With it you can lay cold water supply lines to barns, grazing areas and dipping points quickly, easily and inexpensively. Its lightness and flexibility make it easy to handle; joints are made with a knife cut and simple, economical fittings.

Black polythene film makes an effective mulch for low-growing row crops—it prevents moisture evaporation, keeps plant roots soft and moist. Spoilage among fruit crops is significantly reduced because the fruit is not in contact with the soil. Weeds are virtually eliminated because they cannot grow beneath the black film.

Polythene film is also being used to construct low-cost silos and greenhouses, as storm windows for outbuildings and as tarpaulins to protect equipment. Progressive farmers find it strikingly successful as a liner to stop seepage from irrigation ponds.

C-I-L PLASTICS

Canadian Industries Limited, Plastics Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, does not make pipe or film but supplies polythene Resin to pipe and film Manufacturers.

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FACTORIES LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE

Raymond Alberta



Farming around the world

ISRAEL has found that RICE CAN BE GROWN economically in some parts of the country, and the Government may try to fill all needs by domestic production.

This year's plans include planting more than 1,000 acres in rice. Last year, rice acreage was 250 acres and experiments on this acreage were successful. At current consumption rates, it would take about 12,000 acres of rice to produce all that Israel needs.

A new HAND TOOL has won an award in LONDON. Knifecut pruners made by Wilkinson Sword Ltd., a sword works in Britain, has won an award in the annual "Design of the Year" contest arranged by Britain's Council of Industrial Design. Features of the pruners are an outstanding comfort in the hand, grace of line, and an unusual but practical single-handed locking device. Awards were distributed by the Duke of Edinburgh.

WEST GERMANY is importing more CATTLE HIDES than a year ago. Latest figures for the full year of 1957 show a total of 289 million pounds of cattle hides were brought into West Germany compared with 206 million pounds in the previous year.

UNITED STATES and ARGENTINA are the big suppliers with URUGUAY, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA and CANADA next in line. Canada had the biggest percentage increase in exports of cattle hides to West Germany with a boost of 134%.

At LITTLE BROMLEY, ESSEX, ENGLAND, Mr. A. Soames won the local Harley Challenge Cup for farm workers competing in a plowing contest. He won the cup for PLOWING A FURROW which deviated by only one-sixteenth of an inch — which, obviously, was a record for the competition.

The UNITED STATES share in the LARD MARKET in THE UNITED KINGDOM dropped in the early months of this year. In the first four months, the U.S. share fell from 64% to 51.8%.

A water shortage has threatened the RICE CROP in IRAN. Seasonal rains have failed to materialize following a below-normal snowfall in Iran's Elburz Mountains last winter. Reports indicated that the water shortage made difficult the transplanting of the 1958 crop early in June.

A NORFOLK, ENGLAND, firm — Waveney Valley Packers Ltd. — is supplying some 100 tons of pre-packed FROZEN CHICKENS to the MALDIVES ISLANDS in the INDIAN OCEAN. Slaughtering of the birds, in a special manner, was supervised by a representative from the islands.

An average GRAIN CROP is expected in YUGOSLAVIA this year. Last year the nation had a bumper grain crop, but because the spring season was late, the harvest will be about 75 million bushels of wheat this year. The rye crop is expected to be a bit better than average, as well as corn, but acreage of barley and oats is somewhat smaller than last year.

An INTERNATIONAL COFFEE STUDY GROUP has been set up in WASHINGTON. TWENTY-TWO COUNTRIES, including the U.S. are trying to steady world coffee prices which

have fluctuated considerably over the past few years. Although shying away from an international commodity agreement to stabilize the prices, the U.S. is suggesting the need for better statistics and market forecasts.

The U.S. Secretary of State commented that there has been no fall in consumption, but there has been over-production because producing countries did not have the figures to show what they were doing.

The members of the study group include 15 LATIN AMERICAN nations, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UNITED KINGDOM and THE UNITED STATES.

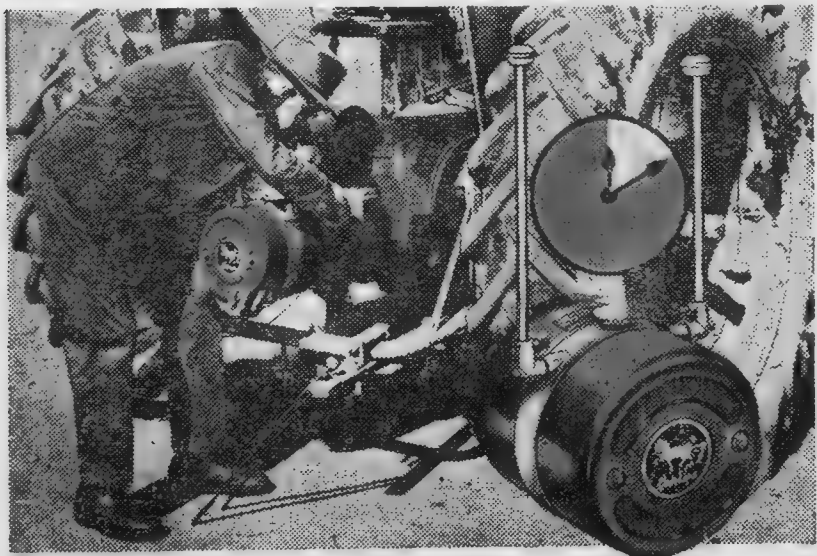
EGYPT and the SOVIET UNION reportedly have made an AGREEMENT whereby Egypt will buy 150,000 metric tons of Russian WHEAT in monthly consignments beginning in September and ending in December of this year. The deal is valued at more than the equivalent to \$10,000,000. In return, the Soviet Union will continue to import COTTON from Egypt. Last year Russia's cotton shipments from Egypt totalled 191,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

Total trade between the two countries has expanded rapidly in the last two years. Egypt's exports to Russia jumped from equivalent \$15,900,000 in 1956 to \$89,800,000 in 1957.

The WORKING CONDITIONS of FISHERMEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD has been considered at a meeting in GEN-EVA of the International Labour Conference. Three topics were considered, covering a minimum age for fishermen, medical examinations and articles of agreement.

A draft instrument on minimum age provides that children under 15 shall not be employed or work on fishing vessels, and that those under 18 shall not be engaged as trimmers or stokers on coal-burning fishing craft.

AUSTRALIA and the UNITED KINGDOM have held negotiations to determine GUARANTEED MINIMUM PRICES for Australian MEAT shipped to the U.K. To be fixed by the negotiations are the minimum prices for lamb and mutton for the three years beginning October 1, 1958, and beef and veal prices for the three years beginning October 1, 1961. These discussions are part of the fifteen-year U.K.-Australian meat agreement.



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In the **NEW BACON FACTORY** of Bywater and Company Ltd., at **BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND**, 120 pigs can be slaughtered an hour by carbon dioxide anaesthesia. This method eliminates shock and provides a less tense side of bacon.

BRITISH POULTRYMEN have a fairly common practice to prevent smothering of young birds in the rearing house. A small flower pot is inverted under each infra-red lamp in a chicken brooder, and since it prevents any "corners" those birds in the centre escape smothering when the birds crowd together for warmth.

The 1957-58 production of **OLIVE OIL** in the **MEDITERRANEAN BASIN**, which comprises about 98% of world output, is estimated at nearly 1.1 million short tons — 8% below last year's output.

Unseasonable weather in some areas and Dacus fly attacks in others are the major reasons for the decline in the 1957 olive crop.

For the second successive year

Aberdeen-Angus has topped the list of **BRITAIN'S CATTLE EXPORTS**. Of a total of 317 which went overseas last year, 129 went to the **UNITED STATES**, 64 went to **GERMANY**, and 35 to **ARGENTINA**.

Farmers in **MALAYA** are harvesting a record high **RICE CROP**. Although earlier forecasts indicated a smaller production this year, exceedingly good weather has changed a pessimistic outlook into an optimistic one. The latest production estimate for 1957-58 is about 1,770 million pounds, slightly above last year's record harvest.

A number of **JAPANESE** rice experts have been studying the rice production of Malaya. Results of their preliminary survey indicate that Malaya's needs to boost her rice production were improved methods of fertilizing, educating rice farmers, and building up more effective irrigation systems.

If these points were met, Japanese experts believe Malaya could greatly increase her price production.

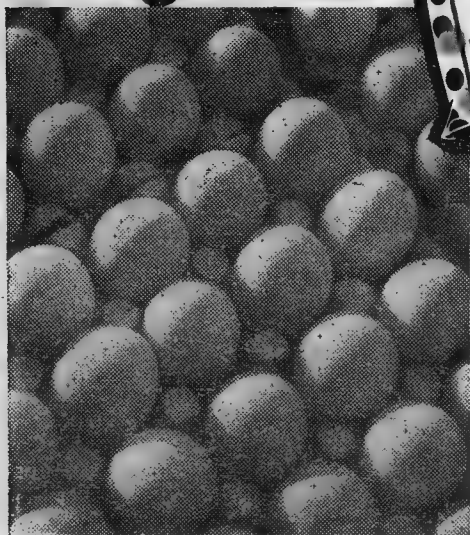
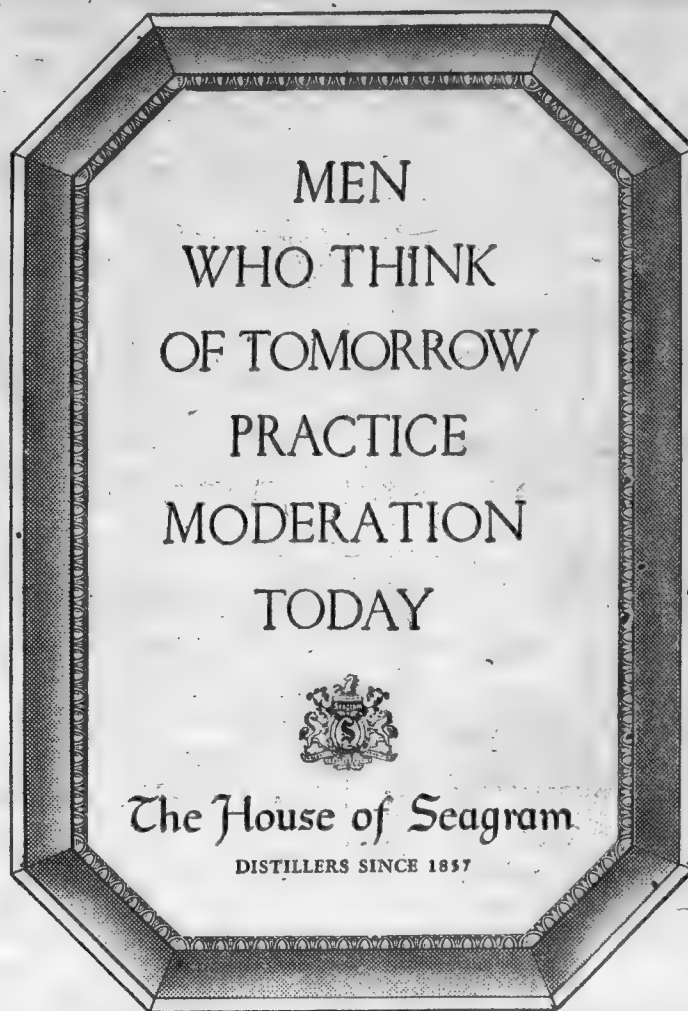
CUBA has exported in the first six months of this year, 185 million gallons of the 1958 crop of **BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES**.

INSECT forecasts and warnings have been worked out to a simple but fine art in one part of **GREAT BRITAIN**.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES took about half of the Argentine wheat exports, and the rest went to **EUROPE**.

At the current rate, exports of wheat will be well below last

year's figure. However, a bumper crop of corn has been harvested in Argentina and it is expected that corn exports will substantially increase in the rest of the season.



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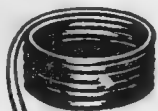


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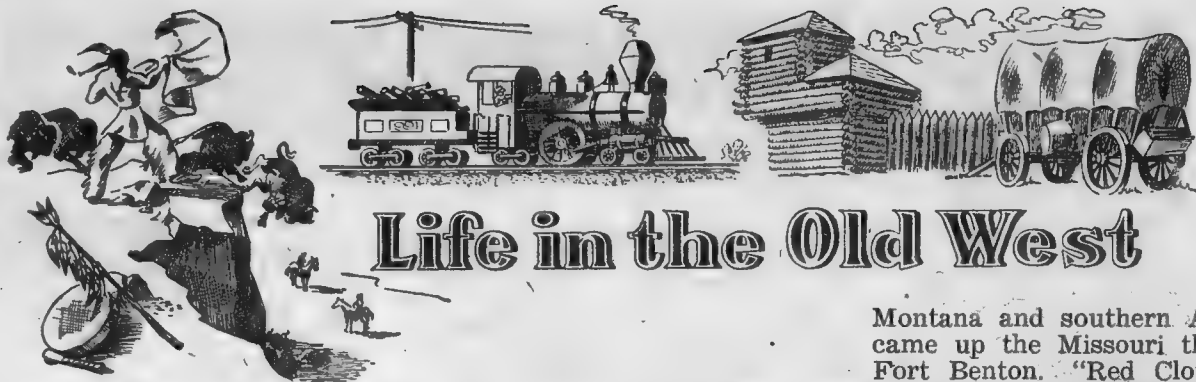
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Life in the Old West

Fort Whoop-up and the whiskey traders

THE "Boom! Boom!" of the two-inch cannon blasting from the east bastion was the signal to prepare to whoop-it-up in old Fort Whoop-up, Alberta.

The cannon blasts were official notice, to all within hearing, that new goods for the Indian trade were coming up the trail from Fort Benton.

Alerted by the first faint clouds of prairie dust drifting up from the freight trail the lookout had fired the muzzle-loaded pride of the Fort. And almost before the smoke of the gun had cleared away the traders would be adding another washtub of nitro-glycerine to the fire-water supply.

Long before the rifle-like cracks of the bull-whips could be heard the traders, the hunters, gamblers, thugs, fugitives, the whiskey runners, the lady camp-followers, the Indians, and the few honest citizens of Fort Whoop-up were ready to blow the lid off the place.

No Jesse James, or Dalton Brothers shot up the part of the country which is now southern Alberta and northern Montana, but most of the western desperadoes and adventurers of the day (if they lived long enough to make the trip) knew the trail of the 1870's from Fort Benton, Montana, to Fort Whoop-up, Alberta.

Fort Whoop-up was perhaps as notorious a trading post as any the west knew. It is considered the most notorious of the old west's "whiskey" forts. Plenty of lives were taken along the road and many a killing is chalked-up against Fort Whoop-up. Early tales place the number of such killing in and outside the fort itself at over fifty.

Fort Whoop-up was located near the present city of Lethbridge, at the junction of the Oldman and St. Mary's rivers.

It came into being chiefly because the American government was attempting to enforce its liquor regulations among the U.S. Indians and the "heat was on" the whiskey traders. By moving into Canada, where there was as yet no law enforcement, these whiskey runners figured to operate, with comparative safety, across the border.

They soon discovered, how-

ever, that Fort Whoop-up was a natural trading spot which eventually developed into the hub of a trading paradise with branch freight trails running into Fort Macleod, Fort Calgary, Fort Walsh and all of the trading spots of southern Alberta; the



Old Fort Whoop-Up was nothing to be proud of — either in architecture or operation. The nomadic Indians came from far and wide in winter and summer to pick up the White Man's goods and many of his bad habits. These Indians, wrapped in blankets, stand beneath a whitewashed wall of the old fort.

buffalo trade was richer than in Montana, and the Indians' thirst for excitement and firewater just as keen.

The whiskey and fur-trade carried on from 1845, when Fort Benton was built, until the early 1880's was fantastic. Fortunes were made (and lost) almost overnight.

Fort Benton was located, as it still is, on the Missouri river, forty odd miles northeast of Great Falls, Montana. It was the end of steamboat traffic up the Missouri river and turned out to be for forty years the distributing center of a fabulous trading area. Most of the trading through Fort Benton was done by the I. G. Baker Company, a trading company of enterprise, and one with a finger in most of the activities of that part of the west.

While few people in the country concerned think of it as steamboat country, 600 landings were made by boat at Fort Benton from 1860 to 1890 involving some 150 steamboats. All of the supplies of northern

Montana and southern Alberta came up the Missouri through Fort Benton. "Red Cloud", a steamboat of the Baker line, carried the first contingent of the NWMP to western Canada.

Picturesque, but slow moving, bull trains did the early freighting over the 240-mile trail from Fort Benton to Fort Whoop-up. A team consisted usually of 8 yoke of oxen. Each team pulled three wagons of about a five-foot gauge, but of different sizes; the first wagon carrying about 5 tons, the second 3 tons, and the last 2 tons. Generally, freighters travelled in trains made up of about 10 teams to the train. Early travellers going south at

the peak of the boom tell of meeting as many as 100 outfits on the trail. The bull-teams took 14 to 16 days to make the trip. Later, when mule teams came into use, the time was cut to 9 or 10 days, and later still with the coming of the horse stage you could make a fast trip from Benton to Whoop-up in from 4 to 6 days.

The Indians, apparently, were fascinated by Fort Whoop-up. Here they were rooked right and left, duped, poisoned, murdered and ravaged, but there was always excitement. There was stark, immediate danger, too, of violent death, every minute when the poisonous drink passed out was flowing.

Chief Joe Healy, a Blood Indian orphan boy, was raised by Joe Healy, the founder of Fort Whoop-up. He lived until 1936, and was the father-in-law of Canada's first Indian Senator, Gladstone. He has described life at the Fort as follows:

"The Indians liked Fort Whoop-up. There was a lot of

... Pellets ...

A NEW chemical, hygromycin is said to improve feeding efficiency and general health of hogs by reducing infesting worms almost to zero.

THE 59th International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show will be held Nov. 28th to Dec. 6 in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stockyards. More than \$100,000 in prizes are offered and live stock entries exceeding 10,000 are expected.

IN Alberta the pocket gopher, generally known as the mole, is becoming an increasingly severe problem, especially in the black soil zone forage crops.

A QUART of milk is said to contain as much calcium as 43 oranges, or 38 eggs, or 8 pounds of carrots.

AFTER lambs are weaned in the fall is the time to select next year's ewe flock picking the best female lambs to replace the culled ewes.

DAIRY cows fed a balanced, highly nutritious ration each netted owners an average of \$125.00 a year more than less well-fed cows, according to a study of Saskatchewan dairy herds.

FARMERS requiring seed under the Manitoba Department of Agriculture Conservation Forage Seed Policy must have their orders and money for the seed in the hands of their agricultural representative by Oct. 20th.

THE Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has four veterinary students working on Bang's disease control this year.

THE International Great Plains Conference of Entomologists was held at Saskatoon the last week in August. Problem insects of field crops, gardens, stored products, shelterbelt, forest, animals and man were among the problems discussed.

WHAT is believed to be, the biggest horse ever sold at a Central Alberta sale was sold this summer. It weighed 3,310 pounds and sold for \$170.00. The new owner intends to use the horse for snaking logs in a lumber camp.

IMPORT restrictions of fowl, in effect since July, 1957, have been removed by the Dominion Government.

MORE than six billion dollars worth of fresh fluid milk was used by United States consumers last year, the highest consumption of record.

MANITOBA reports an increase of 26% during 1957 over 1956 in artificial semination. Three-quarters of the 9,736 cows concerned were Holsteins.

AT Strathmore, Alberta, five tons of apricots were produced from one acre of trees which fruited for the first time this year.

ABOUT 90,000 mink, half the hides produced in Alberta each year, are raised on the shores of Lac La Biche and Lesser Slave Lake.

SASKATCHEWAN credit unions showed an increase of 8% in membership during 1957 and an increase of 16% in both assets and loans.

STATISTICS show that the annual per capita consumption of poultry meat in Canada increased from 9.6 pounds in 1927 to 33.2 pounds in 1957.

STUBBLE tillage in the fall increases grain yield and reduces the work load during spring seeding, according to a test at the LaCombe Experimental Farm.

ADD to the loss of Canadians by forest fires, a cost of about 16 million dollars a year by the provinces, spent on forest fire prevention.

AN outbreak of rabies in Ontario is the result of the natural spread of the disease in wild life from Northern territories. The main threat, authorities say, is it rabies become established in dogs. The chief weapon against spread of the disease is in the widespread vaccination of dogs in infected districts.

EARL JOHNSON, soil specialist with the Saskatchewan Dept. of Agriculture, states that cultivation below six inches is unprofitable in Saskatchewan. Experimental Farm tillage at 12 inches failed to save any more soil moisture than at 4 inches.

PRAIRIE Nurserymen's Association was formed last month at Morden, Manitoba. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the activities of the three provincial associations, and to provide a clearing house for information beneficial to nursery men in all three provinces.

ASCORBIC acid will prevent peaches from darkening if added to fruits which are to be quick frozen. It may be bought in powdered or tablet form, but be sure and obtain instructions for use from the seller.

EIGHTEEN Holstein bulls were shipped from Ontario this summer to Mexico. All but two were purchased by the Mexican government for use in artificial breeding units. The other two were shipped to individual breeders.

SOME of the final prices paid for No. 1 seed by the Alberta Wheat Pool this year were: Alfalfa, 20 cents a lb.; Alsike clover, 12 cents; Altaswede clover, 15 cents; Brôme (field inspected), 11½ cents; Creeping Red Fescue, 20 cents, and Crested Wheat Grass, 15 cents.

OCTOBER 10th to the 18th are the dates Manitobans can get out and make like Robin Hood with bow and arrow. This is the archery season on deer. The limit is one deer over one year old; the fee \$5.00, and if your luck, or skill is out, another licence is required to hunt with rifle.

THE Saskatchewan Wheat Pool President, J. H. Wesson, estimates the Canadian wheat carryover will be down to 350 million bushels by next year.

PAPER is Canada's most valuable export, and more than a billion new trees grew in the forests of the Canadian pulp and paper companies last year.

POULTRY raisers are reminded that something added to drinking water, or the use of wonder drugs, is not a cure-all and a preventative for all the diseases brought about because of poor sanitation and management.

IN the first six months of the current year Canadians received benefits amounting to more than \$236 million from life insurance companies actively engaged in the business in Canada.

LUCKY the birds who can go south for the winter so easily. The Arctic Tern, it is said, flies as far as 10,000 miles during migration.

CULTIVATION is the best way, experts state, to control field infestations of couch grass, and such cultivation starts in the late fall before freeze-up, and continues the following spring and summer.

SASKATCHEWAN farmers wishing to secure assistance on railway shipments of fodder must first apply to the Plant Industry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, according to the Director R. E. McKenzie.

RATS usually do not damage plastic pipe except near the surface, such as where a pipe enters a building. This damage can be avoided by substituting short lengths of galvanized pipe in such places.

IT is reported that 50% of locations tested responded to sulphur fertilizer, with the grey soils responding about two-thirds. Anyone farming grey soils might be well advised to try a small plot of legumes with sulphur fertilizer.

STUBBLE returns organic matter to the soil, so there is less excuse this year, with the short crop, than ever for burning stubble. It also provides the means of a trash cover.

IN spite of adverse conditions this year many Manitoba farms were relatively unaffected because of soil conservation practices: shelter-belts, maintenance of trash cover, strip farming and the use of forage crops in planned rotation.

LIVESTOCK extension experts say that in the event of a nuclear explosion in Canada the need for producing healthful essential food such as meat, milk and eggs would rank second only to saving human life.

IT is estimated that British dairymen save the nation 100 million pounds a year in the increased efficiency of milk production, which is up about 35% since before the war.



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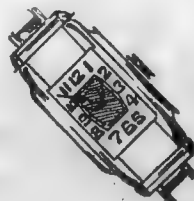
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Horse-pulling contests

Dear Sir:

It was with keen interest that I read an article, "That Fair In the Foothills," by Grant MacEwan, in your magazine in September.

Mr. MacEwan spoke of a horse-pulling contest — saying it is probably the last of its kind in Canada. He is far from right. There are at least sixteen fairs in New Brunswick that have horse-pulling contests as the major attraction, and some fairs have horse-pulling on two days. One for light-weight horses under 2,800 lbs., and the second for heavy-weight horses, 2,800 and up . . .

At the Woodstock, N.B., Fair there were 23 pairs of horses entered in the contest and over 3,000 spectators. There were 21 pairs entered at the Harvey Fair. Horse-pulling contests are common in Nova Scotia, the State of Maine and, I understand, are becoming very popular in the

States of New York and New Jersey.

A few years ago I had the pleasure of watching a Grant MacEwan from the West, judge a livestock show at Amhurst, N.S. My wife got a great kick at his calling a Shorthorn heifer "a bonnie lassie" . . .

I wish to say that I enjoy reading your paper very much.

Yours truly,
Neal Burden,
Hawkshaw,

York Co., New Brunswick.
(The Grant MacEwan who said, "a bonnie lassie" is the same Grant MacEwan who meant to say, "the last contest of its kind in WESTERN Canada. — EDITOR.)



Family farms

Dear Sir,—

Been getting your paper for at least 25 years, — like it . . . You are doing good work, and it wasn't easy to step into Mr. Peterson's shoes . . .

Family farmers can modernize just as much as any other business, in a careful, conservative way. The main difference between the Family Farm and others is that the first is operated by a dedicated man and all his blood, — the second just for profit, — a very short-sighted and often fatal way to farm.

The first works for the land, i.e., Soil, family and future of the nation. The second makes his

land work for himself with little thought for others nor the nation's future. Size in acres has nothing to do with it.

Yours truly,
Gottfried Wellmer,
Dixonville, Alta.

Star maps

Dear Sir,—

Lowell tells us that heaven alone is had for the asking. So I am asking you for the heavens, i.e., star maps, with enlightening comment, about once a month.

Now that the nights are growing longer, the stars constitute about 9/10 of the prairie landscape at 8:00 p.m. or earlier. Why not greet them as old friends, get better acquainted with them ?

The planets are our own solar system, yet even those who are interested in them cannot always state their times and places. Brief comment along this line would probably be welcomed by many.

I believe that most of your readers usually find the Farm and Ranch Review highly informative.

Yours truly,
"Star Gazer."

Britain and Egypt

Dear Sir,—

"Britain and France Vindicated." Now, Sir: in my opinion this is definitely not so. I still believe "Eden" made a big mistake in trying to force his will on the Egyptian peoples, and at the point of a gun, too. He did no good by this act of aggression and not only lost his country the good will that had taken many years to build up, but lost indeed a huge quantity of arms and munitions worth millions. But then as he finally lost his job I'll say no more.

"Guest in the House." The Canadian people have a perfect right to complain about Public Funds being used to provide entertainment for British Royalty. Far better would it be to spend these funds on better roads and aids to better living generally. The British Royalty are rich in their own right and, therefore, do not need the spending of public money.

Yours truly,
E. Morgan,
Golden, B.C.

Satisfied reader

Dear Sir,—

Your edition of August was a very good one, so good in fact, that I have sent it to a friend in England.

Yours truly,
W. R. Eastwood,
Meniak, Alta.

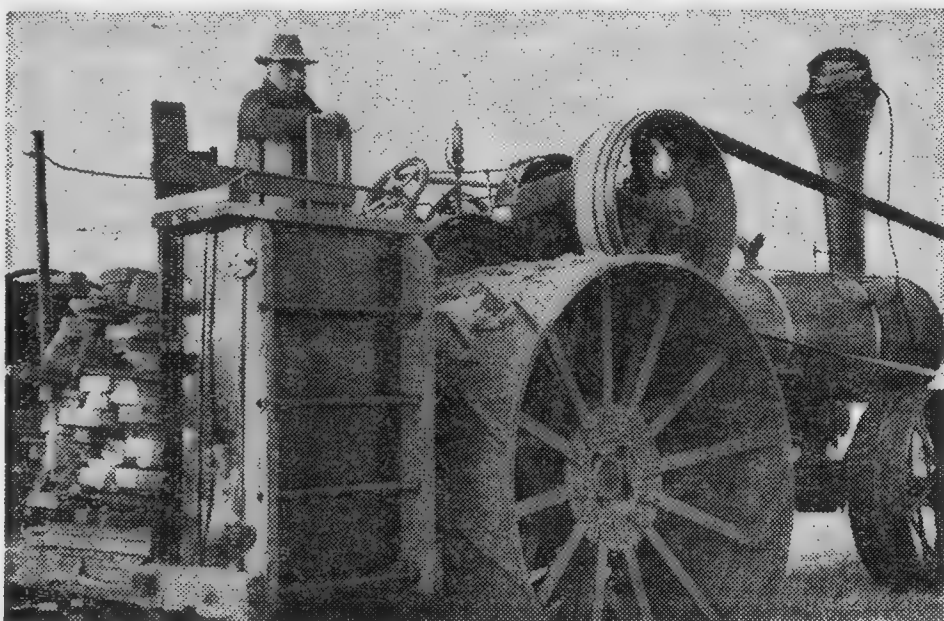
P.S.—I have taken your paper for about 36 - 37 years.

Jacob's sheep

Dear Sir,—

Your illustration with description of "Jacob's Sheep" was of special interest to me as I saw this flock (small) a number of

Times Change . . .



W. R. Mueller, of Spirit River, Alberta Wheat Pool Director, steams up the engine he used from 1914 to 1922 to thresh much of the south Peace crops. In 1955 he drove it in the Spirit River Jubilee parade, and recently gave a day's oldtime threshing demonstration.

During the past 50 years vast changes have taken place in farm machinery and agricultural practices.

Similarly antiquated and costly grain marketing systems have given place to modern, efficient methods.

Speculation and exploitation have been replaced by the orderly marketing of the Canadian Wheat Board and the handling-at-cost of the farmers' own co-operative elevators.

Be thrifty! Be progressive! Deliver your forage seeds and grain to your own—

Alberta Wheat Pool

Farmer Owned Co-operative

times in my boyhood. The illustration depicted a sheep with half-grown fleece. This variety in full fleece has a blocky appearance and as you have said, the rams have a truly majestic bearing and appearance. I think at no time are there more than three or four dozen in this flock, and the proper name for them as described locally is Saint Jacob's Flock, and are held in something approaching veneration by the local people.

Regarding their presence in England, it is likely they were brought back by the crusaders or more likely by wandering monks who were responsible for the introduction into England of many interesting plants and trees including the magnificent Cedars of Lebanon.

Yours truly,
George Brown,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Poultry disease prevention

THE annual loss in poultry revenue attributable to nutritional and infectious diseases is needlessly high, says the Brandon Experimental Farm. Although even the best managed flock may suffer an acute infection, with good management losses can be reduced and in many cases disease outbreaks can be prevented. Prevention, entailing sound breeding, feeding and sanitation practices, is still the best and most economical solution to poultry disease problems.

Chicks should be obtained from healthy, vigorous breeding stock which have been fed rations complete in all dietary nutrients. Throughout development continuous culling should be practised to eliminate weak, unthrifty or diseased individuals from the flock.

Good feeding has also been shown to play an important role in disease prevention. If the knowledge of poultry nutrition gained in recent years, was more widely applied, losses due to nutritional deficiencies would seldom occur. Furthermore, the birds would be healthier, more vigorous and better able to withstand diseases of an infectious nature. Bulletins on the feeding of chicks, growing stock and laying hens are available upon request from your Agricultural Representative, your nearest Experimental Farm or University.

There is no disease preventative measure more important than providing the birds with clean surroundings. Chicks and poults should be started only in quarters that have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Range shelters and laying houses for the older birds should receive similar attention. Feeders should be cleaned regularly and the daily cleaning of watering utensils is recommended. The provision of adequate floor, watering and feeding space will not only aid in keeping the surroundings clean but will avoid any undue stress on the birds.

World grain production

ACCORDING to the Searle Grain Co. letter wheat still holds first place in world grain production, despite substantial increases in production of rice and corn. Wheat production in 1957 was estimated at a near-record 207 million metric tons. Production of rough rice that year was estimated at 194 million metric tons and corn at 164 million.

World acreage of wheat in 1957 was estimated at about 500 million acres, compared with 271 million acres of rice and 230 million acres of corn. Per-acre yields of rice and corn are somewhat higher than wheat yields.

United attack on disease

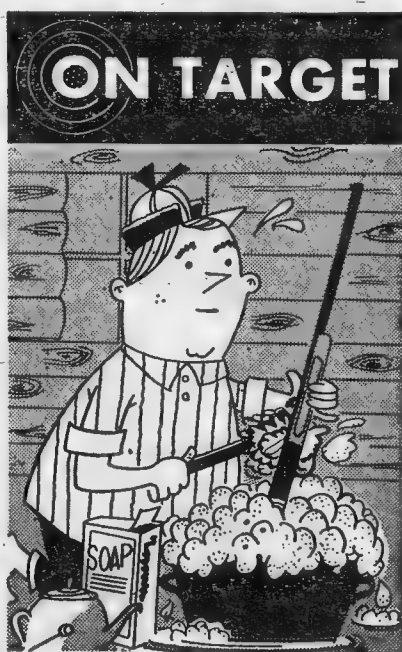
AN international effort is being made to wipe out foot-and-mouth disease in the Western Hemisphere—a disease that now takes a 25 per cent toll of livestock.

At an inter-American meeting on livestock production at Kingston, Jamaica, delegates from 20 countries and territories launched an all-out attack on the deadly disease.

Dr. Mario Comejo Merino, director of livestock production in Chili, described a method of growing foot-and-mouth disease virus on the kidney cell tissue of cattle and hogs.

Previously, the virus was obtained from infected cattle at the risk of spreading infection. The new method, now being developed, provides virus from artificially cultivated cells.

Urgent need for eradicating the disease was underlined by a report that the world depends on the Western Hemisphere for 45 per cent of its meat and dairy products.



HUNTERS — Keep your weapons clean ... but don't wear your firearms out in cleaning. Run an oily rag through the barrel, wipe off the outside with a lightly oiled cloth, and once in a while remove the lead with a gauze cleaner of soft brass bristle brush using a powder solvent. Don't worry about the copper wash left from bullet jackets — no harm done.

A CHALLENGE TO US

"Benson urges Co-operatives to meet Challenges of Economic Integration"

"United States secretary of agriculture, E. T. Benson, in addressing the 30th annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation at University Park, Pennsylvania, outlined a four-point program for farmer co-operatives to meet the challenge of economic integration.

"Co-operatives cannot afford to be complacent," he said. "I challenge all of you to get off the defensive and to get out in front. I challenge you to sell your members and potential members on the need for and the benefits of, co-operative integration," he said.

"To meet this challenge, he suggested as a four-point program:

"1. Build your co-operatives bigger — bigger in membership — bigger in resources — bigger in research — bigger in the services you render;

"2. Be satisfied with nothing less than top-notch leadership — top-notch directors — top-notch management;

"3. Bring about more co-operation between co-operatives; and

"4. Build a better press — better public relations — for the entire co-operative movement.

"Mr. Benson said it would be 'almost impossible to over-estimate the value of farmer co-operatives to the farmers and ranchers of this country.' Their concept of self-help, of group action, of freedom of enterprise has left a valuable and indelible mark on our history," he added.

Sometimes we are apt to minimize the good and/or the benefits of our own organizations. One sure way to prove their worth or otherwise would be to eliminate them, but that would be a catastrophe and should not be necessary. Our own organization has a fine history in its field and in its area, and we should set as one of our objectives to increase and enlarge our organization in any way that we can.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

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Its NATURAL flavor
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lined cans.



ALPHA LIQUID AND CREAMED HONEY and FARMGOLD
CANNED CHICKEN AND TURKEY,
ICE CREAM AND BUTTER

"Products from Sunny Alberta"

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

RED DEER, ALBERTA



Aunt Sal

The summer days are over,
And we enter into fall;
And there are many problems,
I hope I help you all.

Q.: I am wondering if you can locate a recipe for me from the old Five Roses cookbook of many years ago for ginger cookies that were dubbed "cookies for delicate stomachs". — (Mrs. F. M. Oakville, Man.)

A.: GINGER SNAPS (without shortening)

2 eggs
1 cup molasses
1 cup sugar
2 tsps. lemon extract
2 tsps. soda
1 tsp. cream of tartar
1 tbsps. ginger

All-purpose flour enough to make a stiff dough.

Mix together and let stand ½ hours. Then stiffen, roll and bake in moderate oven.

Q.: I was told that you could help me find the directions for making rose beads. — (Mrs. M. A. Bamff, Alberta.)

A.: The only recipe I have is for making salt beads. But I have been told that if you dry rose petals thoroughly and then add them to the ingredients stated below they will combine nicely.

SALT BEADS

Heat one cup of fine salt. Mix with ½ cup of cornstarch and ½ cup water and coloring and perfume as desired. Mix well, and stir into hot salt and heat like putty. When cool enough to handle knead until smooth and cut out with thimble and roll in hands until perfectly round and smooth. Put on hat pins or small knitting needles and let harden.

Q.: My walnut stained chairs got water spotted when moving. Can you tell me what to do to remove these spots? — (Mrs. W. A. M., Bankeir, B.C.)

A.: Either spirits of camphor or essence of peppermint are recommended highly and then follow up with a good polish. In some cases if the stain has sunk into wood too much the finish may have to be removed with sanding or paint remover.

Fall Fruits—Pretty To Look At

... Delicious To Eat



One of the nicest traditions of the Thanksgiving season is that of using harvest foods for decoration. Here we see fall fruits — luscious red apples, yellow-pink crabapples and bunches of juicy, purple grapes — blended with colored leaves and bittersweet to make a charming background for an October party buffet table.

Q.: Are there any schools in Canada where they teach cooking for adults just as there are beauty schools for learning hair dressing? — (Mrs. J. H., Belloy, Alta.)

A.: I am not sure just where your home town is so I cannot recommend the nearest city. But I would advise you to write to Dept. of Education in closest city to you and inquire if they are having any such classes. Some cities do I know.

Q.: Would you advise whether I could dye my two large biege rugs. They are not washable and have got so dirty looking I cannot even clean them with a rug cleaner. — (Mrs. C. R., Muir, Man.)

A.: First vacuum them well on both sides. Then I'd try washing them with a heavy suds with ammonia added ... even if you say they are not really washable. Do them small section at a time and work with the pile, follow up with a clean cloth dipped in clear water. I know there is a dye sold in the States that one can spray on. I have not seen it in Canada, but I'd inquire at rug, hardware stores and drug stores, they may be able to get it for you.

Q.: Do you know anything that will keep yarn from shrinking? — (Mrs. M. S. A., Reders, Sask.)

A.: Pour boiling water over it and let stand until stone cold. I know this sounds very drastic, but I know many that have tried it and it worked fine.

Q.: How do you remove scales from the inside of an aluminum tea kettle? — (Mrs. M. L., Thorsby, Alta.)

A.: Fill the kettle with very strong vinegar solution combined with water and let boil for many hours. As the scales loosen empty out the solution and thump lightly on bottom with a wooden mallet. Or a home style method is to boil potato peelings in it keeping it well filled with water.

Q.: I tried out your apple sauce cookies in August issue and they were very unsuccessful: stuck to the pan and were so soft. — (Mrs. R. E. B., Souris, Man.)

A.: I'm sorry about this, but I tested this recipe before placing it in the column and they were very nice. I think I should have told you to have the apple sauce very dry, not juicy, maybe that was why.

Q.: I can my fruit by the open kettle method. Why does the odd jar have bubbles on the top, but when tested for leakage they seem to be all right. — (Mrs. H. W., Sundre, Alta.)

A.: These are air bubbles and it is so hard to keep them from forming if you use the open-kettle method. Putting a knife down the sides of the jars will remove such air bubbles if canning by the process method. Then if any bubbles do appear it is a sign that air is getting in through a faulty sealing.

Q.: How do you make noodle soup like you buy? I wish to can some for winter use. I have some chickens to can with the soup. — (Mrs. T. L., Gull Lake, Sask.)

A.: First make a chicken soup broth by simmering the backs, necks, etc., of the chickens for several hours. Seasoning such as onions and chopped celery may be added for flavor. Remove them before placing in sterile jars. Either noodles or rice may be added, first cooking it for 20 minutes and allow ¼ lb. of either rice or noodles to each gallon of chicken stock. Drain the rice (or noodles) before adding them to your sterile jars. Fill to within ½ inch of top and process for 3 hours or for 45 minutes in pressure cooker with 10-lb. pressure.

NOTE: — Address all letters to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta. All letters must be signed by the senders and full address affixed.

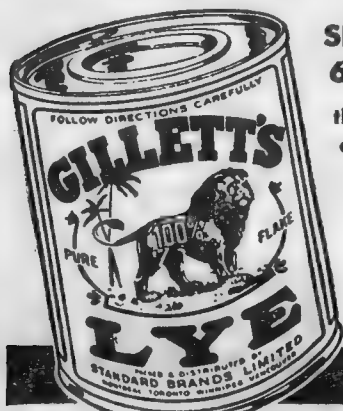


"I USE
MONEY-SAVING LYE
FOR ALL MY
HEAVY
CLEANING!"

WHY KEEP A CUPBOARD FULL OF COSTLY CLEANSERS?

Keeping your home clean and sanitary need not be an expensive proposition. Not when low-cost Gillett's Lye will do so many house cleaning jobs so efficiently. Lye actually saves you dollars on your cleaning bills; and saves you time and work too because it's a powerful cleanser.

You can clean cellar floors and walls with lye, bleach flour and feed bags, soak badly-soiled overalls, even remove paint with lye! Yes, lye cleans quickly, cleans well ... yet costs far less than many other cleaners that only do half the job.



SEND FOR FREE 60-PAGE BOOK

that explains dozens of ways lye can help you on the farm or in the home. Factual, well illustrated.

Write to:
Standard Brands Limited,
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IN REGULAR SIZE AND
MONEY-SAVING 5LB. CANS.

GL-117

Aunt Sal Suggests...

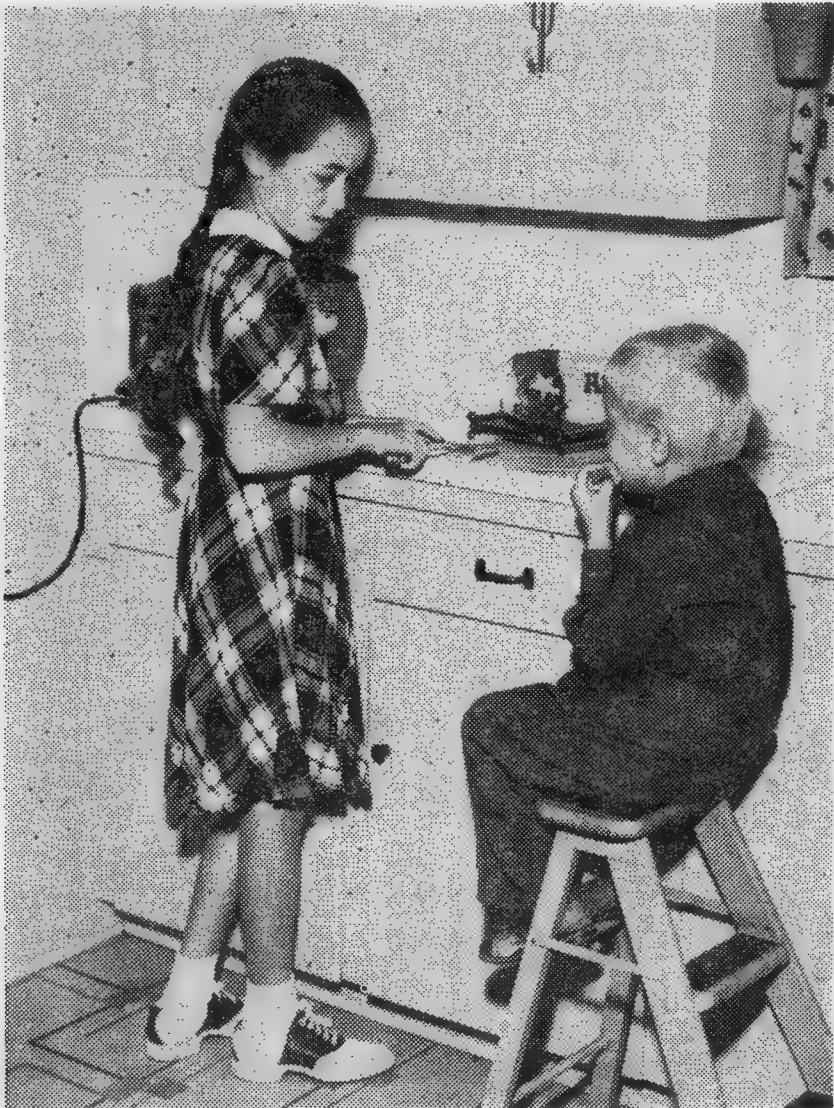
*True neighbors help each other
In every sort of way;
And so they share solutions
To problems day by day.*

LOOKS as if the nasty creatures, namely bed bugs, are still flourishing, or rather I should say that the bed-bug anecdotes are still coming in. By this time you have received your September magazine and noticed that I gave over this whole section to methods for their eradication. But maybe a few more words about this trying problem would not come a-miss. And then after this we will count the subject closed... definitely. For I'm sure that you want to hear of more cheerful topics.

One lady wrote me that she burned sulphur once per week for three consecutive weeks, and the wee vicious *bedbugs* never appeared again. But this is only

advised for the house that is untenanted. If you are living in the house during this period a hint from an old Scottish lady tells us that potato bug powder is most effective... should be sprinkled generously along baseboards and in all cracks and on the mattresses even inside the pillow cases and one can sleep in the beds with no harm done. And another well-wisher tells a story about stumbling onto a cure quite by accident. She was using fly spray to rid the house of flies and she really "killed two bugs with one stone," so to speak, for she found that the bed bugs didn't like the solution she used and they left too. Yet another friend writes to laud cedar oil that can be brushed onto the affected regions and several letters praised a product named Derpo which I think is sold by the catalogue houses, and, of

Big sister can help in many ways



IN most homes all of the children have some duties they know they should perform such as taking care of their own rooms, picking up their clothes instead of leaving them for mother to do. But too often an older sister (and brother, too!) feels a little aloof from her younger brothers or sisters and doesn't like to wait on them. Yet if little Robbie wants a peanut-butter sandwich and Mother is busy sewing in another part of the house, it's a simple matter for Susan to make the sandwich for him and it permits mother to keep on with her work. Doing things for the younger children gives an importance to Susan, and the younger ones get to look up to her, which she will, of course, like. There is also a feeling of comradeship built up between the children of the family when one does things for another. This is the right kind of family-relationship and since Mother is always a very busy person, this "pulling together" will mean a great deal to her.

Tempting Sugar 'n' Spice BUNS



Easy to make...
delicious piping hot!

Whether you serve them fresh from the oven for tea-time snacks, or toasted and generously buttered for breakfast, the whole family will cheer when you serve delicious, fragrant Sugar 'n' Spice Buns. They're easy to make, too, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast... so when you bake at home, why not surprise your family with this sugar 'n' spice treat?

SUGAR 'N' SPICE BUNS

Makes 32 buns

Wash and dry

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup seedless raisins
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup currants

Scald

1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

Cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active
Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Sift together 3 times

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground cloves

Stir the lukewarm milk mixture and

1 well-beaten egg

into the yeast mixture.

Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in the fruits and beat well.

Work in

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups more (about) once-sifted
all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough until smooth and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and brush lightly with melted butter or margarine.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draft and let rise until doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Punch down dough. Divide dough in half. Form each half of dough into a roll 16 inches long. Cut each roll into 16 pieces. Form into balls and place 16 balls in each of two greased 8-inch square cake pans.

Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine.

Combine

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

and sprinkle buns with this mixture. Cover and let rise until a little more than doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° , 30 to 35 minutes.



Needs no refrigeration

Always active, fast rising

Keeps fresh for weeks

course, many more mentioned D.D.F., the modern wonder. So that gives you quite a choice, doesn't it now? And thus endeth the exposition of bed bugs!

And now for a cheerier subject which is a home-tested recipe for that old perennial favorite crumb cake. Mrs. C. B., of White Fox, Sask., who sends this to us, tells me it has been one of her pets for the past thirty years:

Work together with your fingers these:

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 cups brown sugar
- ¾ cup butter or mild shortening

Take out one cup of the crumbs for topping and combine the rest with these:

- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- 1 tsp. each of cinnamon and cloves and salt
- 1 egg
- 1 cup raisins

Pour into greased and floured pan with crumbs sprinkled on top. Also the addition of coconut and ground walnuts is a fine complement.

(Mrs. C. B. doesn't mention any baking directions, but I think it should be baked for ½ hour in oven 375° F.)

And another Saskatchewan neighbor from Snowden namely

Mrs. E. B., shares this recipe for imitation mincemeat with us. Now we are often told to avoid imitations, but I'm sure this one is very safe and very tasty. I haven't had a chance to try it yet, but I'm tacking it up on the inside of my cupboard door and will try it soon.

- 6 large apples peeled and cored
- 1 cup uncooked prunes
- 1 cup cooked and stoned prunes and juice
- 1 tsp. each of these: nutmeg, cinnamon and ginger
- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ cup suet (and remember what "Old Timer" said and be sure to boil your suet first.)

Grind raw prunes, suet and apples. Mix with other ingredients well. Set aside in cool place for few days before using.

Remember me saying that I favoured freezing cauliflower and never canned it. But I also added that I was sure that I'd hear from some who did can it successfully. Well, I did and I did! In a very explanatory letter from Mrs. M. H., of Meadow Lake, Sask. (this seems to be Saskatchewan's month to play the good neighbor to our page, doesn't it?) she states that cauliflower is one of their best liked canned vegetables and she has been doing it up for years... and here's how:

CANNING CAULIFLOWER

Break the head into flowers and soak them in a strong solution made of dairy salt and water. Leave over night. In morning rinse well and pack into sterile jars with 1 tsp. salt to each quart and a speck of pepper. Fill to top with boiling water. Have the water in the canner boiling (very important). Place jars in rack and continue to boil for ten minutes — no longer. Screw jars tightly and store in dark place. If your cellar is too light, place each jar in a brown paper bag... (Very good idea.)

You've heard it said I'm sure that no two women do things just the same way be it canning or any other household task... we like to be individuals. So I wasn't surprised when I got a letter from Mrs. H. B., of Lacombe, Alberta (at last Alberta is heard from), and her method of canning this vegetable differed quite drastically from the former letter. I thought you might like to read of her way of doing it, too.

(Second Method)

CANNED CAULIFLOWER

Choose only the whitest of heads for if they are even a little green it adds to a strong taste. Blanch in boiling water (after cleaning them well), cut up into pieces just small enough to go in the jars. Chill in very cold water. Pack in jars 1 tsp salt to each quart. Fill each jar with freshly boiled water. This is very important. Also blanch with freshly boiled water for each batch. Place in water bath and cook for 3 hours. Mrs. B. says she has never used a pressure cooker so does not know the time required. (My canning guide says 2½ hours in water bath and 25 minutes for pints and 40 minutes for quarts with ten lbs. pressure.) The lady above admits the vegetables does have an unpleasant odor when first opened, but she serves it with the original water drained off and reheated with a little cream.

Bye Bye for now, and every good wish. Aunt Sal.

It is expected to take at least six years to complete the dam. Possibilities of the ambitious project were studied as long as 15 years ago by Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act administrators.

Oiling eggs for travel!

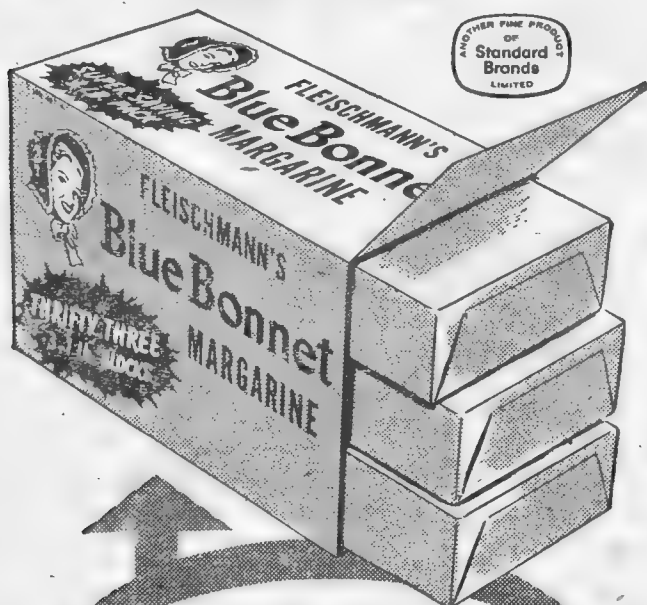
INCREASED shipping distances may be in store for egg shippers under an egg-spraying technique developed at Purdue University. Using it, a South Dakota egg man is reported to be spraying flats of clean eggs with oil which covers the air sac. Kept under refrigeration his eggs are being shipped to California and are said to arrive table fresh and without loss of grade.

A START on the long-awaited South Saskatchewan River project is under way with tenders being called on construction of an access road to the site.

The \$171,000,000 project was given final approval by Federal and provincial authorities.

Main objective is to provide stability for agriculture in central Saskatchewan — an area long plagued by drought. It is said more than 500,000 acres will be irrigated, directly affecting 50,000 farmers.

Construction of the gigantic earth dam will also assure adequate water supplies for such centres as Regina and Moose Jaw.



Buy
Blue Bonnet
in the
"THRIFTY THREE"

easier to color! easier to store!
more economical to buy!

*TRADE MARK REG'D.

Here is super-economy — plus real all-vegetable quality! Each pound is individually wrapped... color one pound at a time... the unused pounds stay fresh, perfectly protected, until needed.



THE effect of fat in the diet is of importance to farmers; especially to those in the meat-producing business, and in the dairying industry.

During the last year or two there has been considerable talk about the effects of fats on people with high blood pressure and heart conditions.

The conclusions put forth, in this regard, by a publication issued by the American Heart Association and its Affiliates is, therefore, of interest.

Members of the AHA's Nutrition Committee and representatives of the American Society for the study of Arteriosclerosis, says the paper, have taken a long, hard look at the record on both sides of this issue. "There is not," it says, "enough evidence available to permit a rigid stand on what relationship is between nutrition, particularly the fat content of the diet, and arteriosclerosis and coronary heart disease."

Here are some of the conclusions presented in the Association's scientific journal, CIRCULATION.

"Existing evidence does not justify drastic changes in the amount or type of fats eaten by the general public on the premise that heart disease will be prevented thereby. (This, of course, does not rule out the prescription of special low-fat diets, or other nutritional therapy for INDIVIDUALS under regular medical care)."

"Existing evidence is sufficient to warrant an immediate and thorough investigation of diet as ONE factor in the development of hardening of the arteries, etc. (Other possible factors include heredity, sex, anatomy of the blood vessel wall, arterial blood, pressure)."

"Patients suffering from certain diseases which are known to be associated with a greater risk of coronary heart disease (diabetes for example) have been found to have more fatty substances in their blood than healthy people. But although it is presumably valid to link such high blood fat levels with atherosclerosis, this does not necessarily establish an association between the FATS IN THE BLOOD AND THE FATS PEOPLE EAT. The influence of other factors — such as the intake of calories, the rate at which they are used up in activity, the presence of other food

Animal fats in diet are harmless

elements, too, — has not yet been disentangled from fat consumption in itself."

The article continues along the same vein in more technical language, but the general conclusion seems to be that there is no reason for the average person to worry about fats in the diet, except from the viewpoint of over-eating, or of people in a condition where a doctor sees fit to put them on a special diet.

Speaking on the same subject a prominent Montreal surgeon, recently, urged the livestock and meat industry of Canada "not to sit idly by while the anti-cholesterol hysteria or the pro-Jack Spratt lobby frightens consumers away from every form of fat. Dr. R. N. Lawson, of the Royal Victorian Hospital, took strong issue with "the unproven theories of a possible relation of fats to arteriosclerosis. He said if such theories are allowed to go unchallenged they may have the effect of "frightening the whole population off meat and fats, thus changing the eating habits of future generations."

Reviewing the findings of various authorities, the doctor said, "it is apparent that aside from the 5% of specifically diseased population, there is absolutely no known significant relationship between blood cholesterol levels and diet." He added that there is no established relationship between blood cholesterol levels or arteriosclerosis and food containing cholesterol, although it has been "unsuccessfully, though constantly, accused since the early part of this century."

What is now required, Dr. Lawson said, is a "fresh look at the problem from a completely different viewpoint" suggesting that dietary research should shift from the standpoint of varying degrees of fat restriction to a study of high-fat eating races and individuals. For example, he said, "we are missing completely a golden opportunity to study the Canadian Eskimo, a notorious fat eater in his native state."

"As far as we can ascertain," the speaker said, "Eskimos are relatively free from arteriosclerosis, coronary disease and cancer, and there is only one known Eskimo diabetic in Canada."

Referring to the recently published book by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, "The Fat of the Land", who lived among the Eskimo peoples for five years, Dr. Lawson observed that this race has been found to be outstandingly placid, contented, and intelligent. Even on their native high-fat diet, they do not go fat. He contrasted this with the anxiety, stress, agitation, obesity and coronary disease characteristic of other races on fat-restricted

diets, commenting that the majority of patients seen in any practitioner's office are there because of ailments directly or indirectly due to stress.

In throwing out a challenge to the meat packing industry to give tangible support to research aimed at uncovering the true facts of the effects of and the value of fats in human nutrition, Dr. Lawson said that "there are many top-notch Canadian medicine research men and women, doctors, biochemists, laboratory workers — ready and willing to give their time and energy freely to help in this scientific endeavour."

As a basic project, he suggested a controlled experiment, involving the feeding of selected meat and fat diets to test groups of people, with results carefully evaluated.

Russia buys Danish butter

THIS year Russia is buying at least 15 million pounds of butter from Denmark. It is thought the price being paid is equivalent to about 23 cents a pound. Last year about 6½ million pounds of Danish butter went to Russia.

Save the orphans

WHEN a sow dies or has insufficient milk to nurse her litter, it becomes necessary to raise part, or all of the litter by artificial means. It may be possible to place the young pigs on another sow that has a small litter, but if such a sow is not available the pigs can be successfully reared on cow's milk. It is important that new-born pigs obtain some colostrum from their dam or another newly farrowed sow, if at all possible.

A formula that has been used with success at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, is one containing 2 pints of whole milk, 2 fresh eggs, 1 teaspoon of fish oil and ¼ teaspoon salt. For young pigs this should be fed at blood temperature. They should not be overfed but should receive small quantities of this mixture 5 or 6 times per day until they are two weeks old. Three feedings per day then should be satisfactory. Orphan pigs should be encouraged to eat a pig starter or creep

feed at as early an age as possible. This habit can be stimulated by stirring a small amount of the creep feed into the milk and by placing a separate supply of the feed in the pen so that they have access to it at all times.

In recent years commercial companies have placed on the market special milk replacer formulas and pre-starter feeds. When prepared according to recommendations these feeds are satisfactory substitutes for sow's milk and help to avoid unnecessary losses when young pigs become orphans.

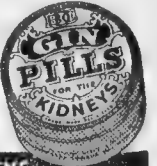
**ACHING
BACK?**



It may be the kidneys

Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.

**GIN
PILLS**



FOR THE KIDNEYS

**let Javex
do these jobs for you**

To spray walls etc.

in barns, poultry

house or pig pens

... to make an effective and economical cleaning solution, use 1½ tablespoons of Javex per gallon of water. Makes an excellent dip, too.



THERE ARE PLENTY
OF OTHER JOBS FOR
Javex IN THE BARN
AND IN THE HOME

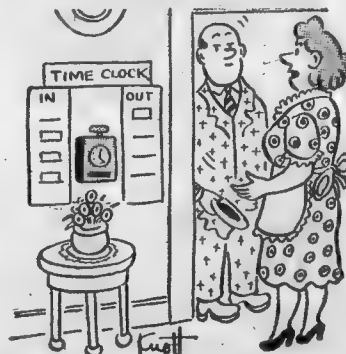
Buy the 64 or 128-oz sizes
for greatest convenience
and economy.



Javex
AT YOUR GROCER'S



"Blow!"



"My husband is due to punch in in five minutes."

FIRST USE YOUR PENCIL TO CAREFULLY WRITE IN THE ANSWERS TO COMPLETE ALL THE LITTLE ADDITION, MULTIPLICATION AND SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS SHOWN BELOW.

THEN, WHEN YOU ARE SURE THEY ARE CORRECT, CONNECT THE DOTS NEAREST YOUR ANSWERS IN THEIR ORDER FROM DOT ONE TO DOT FIFTEEN. . . YOU WILL THEN HAVE DRAWN A COMPLETE PICTURE.

Picture Arithmetricks

6+5= .

2x4= . 5x2= . 18-5= .

9-2= . 3x4= . 6-5= . 2x7= .

12-3= . 3x2= . 3x5= .

2+3= . 8-6= .

2x2= . 7-4= .

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

FUNLAND

By **A.W. NUGENT**
The WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

CHILDREN: DECORATE THE DOLL'S CLOTHING BY DRAWING IN SEVERAL OF EACH OF THE DESIGNS INDICATED BY THE ARROWS.

6-22-58 A.W. NUGENT

8 SKILLED MEN
WORKED
ON THIS HOUSE.

YOUR JOB IS TO UNSCRAMBLE EACH GROUP OF LETTERS TO SPELL THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

1. EC PARTNER
2. FOR ROE
3. CLEAN IT RICE
4. I CART THE C
5. R SLEEP ART
6. NO SAM
7. N GRAPE H PEAR
8. SET T EAT FIRM

SOLUTION: 1. CARPENTER 2. ROOFER 3. ELECTRICIAN 4. ARCHITECT 5. PLASTERER 6. MASON 7. PAPERHANGER 8. STEAMFITTER

6-22-58

ONE for the adults.

FILL IN A LETTER IN EACH EMPTY BOX TO MAKE THE COMBINED LETTERS SPELL THE EIGHT DEFINED WORDS.



1 THE MALE BEE →					ONE		
2 A CHAIR OF STATE →					ONE		
3 SINCERE →			ONE				
4 EXCUSE →					ONE		
5 FINANCIAL →		ONE					
6 MALE VOICE →					ONE		
7 A FLOWER →					ONE		
8 ACQUIT →		ONE					

ANSWER: 1. BEE 2. CHAIR 3. SINCERE 4. EXCUSE 5. FINANCIAL 6. VOICE 7. FLOWER 8. ACQUIT

WHAT WILL GO OUT THE TIGHTER IT IS LOCKED IN?

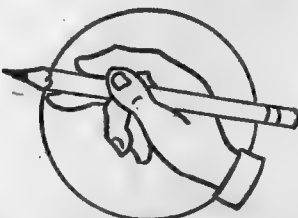
ERIE "SPELLED BACKWARDS"

DRAW MY FUNNY FACE.

KIDS: USE ALL THE LETTERS IN "WOLF" TO SPELL THE KIND OF MEAT I LIKE BEST.



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Weaning weights are important

IF you're raising sheep for profit, not for pets, then take a closer look at the weaning weight of the lambs.

This may provide the clue to bigger profits because the income from sheep on the prairies may be closely tied in with these weaning weights. Figures to back up this argument are provided by the Manyberries Range Experimental Farm where the average weaning weights of lambs from four range breeds over a four-year period came to: single wethers, 71 lbs.; single females, 70 pounds; twin wethers raised singly, 67 lbs.; twin females raised singly, 64 lbs.; twin wethers raised as twins, 59 lbs., and twin females raised as twins, 56 lbs. The average age of these lambs at weaning was 158 days.

Breed is important in weaning weight, too. Rambouillet lambs at Manyberries were the heaviest of four breeds; 7 lbs. heavier than Romnelets, 9 lbs. heavier than Romeldales, and 10 lbs. heavier than Canadian Corriedales.

This importance of breeding is well illustrated by the great variety that may occur within a single breed. The weaning weights of lambs of the same

breed, same sex, from dams the same age and reared similarly (singly or twins) have differed as much as 30 to 40 lbs. at four months of age.

Selection of large-bodied ewes and rams for breeding stock and culling of ewes that wean small lambs will help maintain a high performance, according to Superintendent Hobart Peters of the Manyberries Station.

Adequate nutrition of the ewe in late pregnancy and at the onset of lactation reduces twin mortality and benefits weaning weight slightly. It is essential, however, to provide nutritious pasture throughout the summer.

Study of peat soils

PEATS are problem soils and of very doubtful value for grain production, says the Department of Soil Science at the University of Alberta. Two common kinds of peat are sedge peat and moss peat, and of the two, sedge peat is better agriculturally.

The grass-like sedges often grow in low, poorly drained areas, frequently with some inches of water. When they die, the plants fall to the ground and over the years a partially decomposed material known as sedge peat develops. This material usually breaks down with hand crushing and is a useful amendment for many of our garden soils. It lightens the heavy soils by separating the particles of clay and improves the sandy soils by increasing their water holding capacity. Alone, however, it presents problems.

Moss peat is light, soft and spongy and very resistant to decomposition. One may dig a foot or two beneath the surface and still find little sign of decay even though the material has been there for years. That is one reason for the moss peats being less suited to agriculture than the sedge peats, although neither ranks high for crop production. Moss peats are also lower in plant nutrient content.

The best use of peat soils is for pasture and hay production. Tame hays including timothy, alsike and brome are among those suggested. Peats are likely to respond to fertilizer, but because

of their wide variability no general recommendations can be made. Two or three different kinds of fertilizer might be tried, 27-40-0 and 10-32-10 among them.

If peat soils are to be used for cereals, oats for green feed would be first choice, and an early maturing barley stands the best chance if you hope to harvest grain. But frost is a hazard. Frost is much more common in the peat areas than on a mineral soil even a quarter mile away.

Don't attempt to improve peat land by burning, the department advises. Underlying the peat is usually a mineral soil that lacks organic matter, and since it has been waterlogged for long periods it has very poor structure. If peat is burned off, the ash from the peat acting as fertilizer may produce one to four fairly good crops, but thereafter in most cases yields will be poor for a long time.

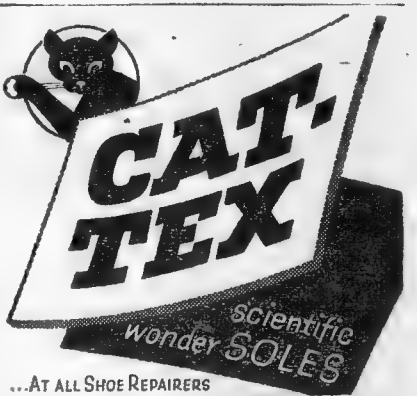
Sweden buys swine

CANADIAN hogs may be used to revitalize Swedish swine, said to be feeling the effects of inbreeding.

A Swedish expert toured parts of Canada recently and laid plans for importing 12 boars and six sows — all of the Yorkshire line.

Free pamphlets

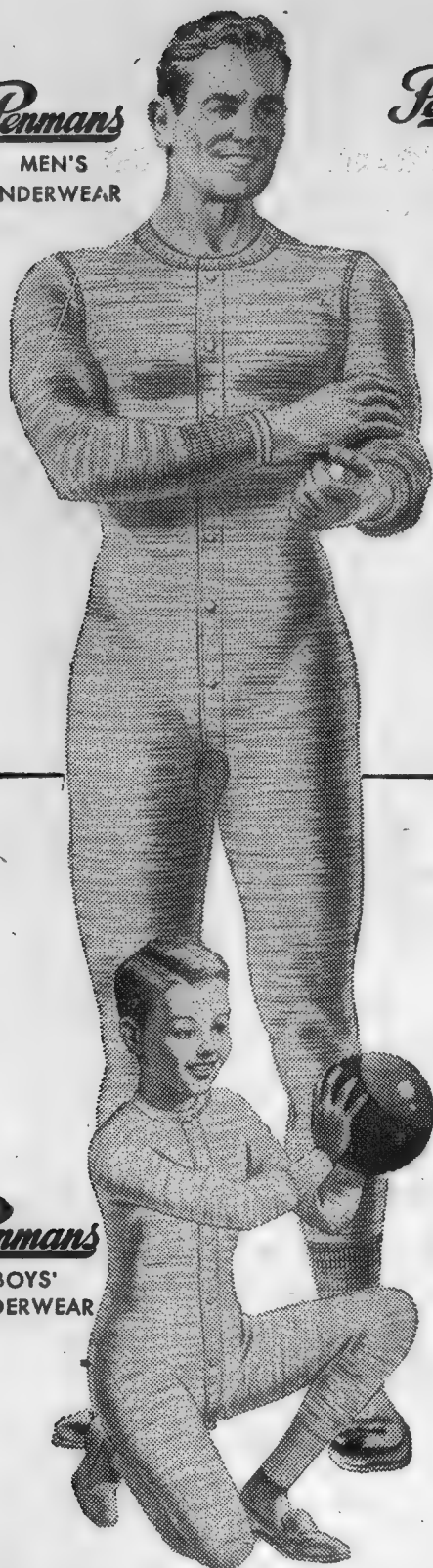
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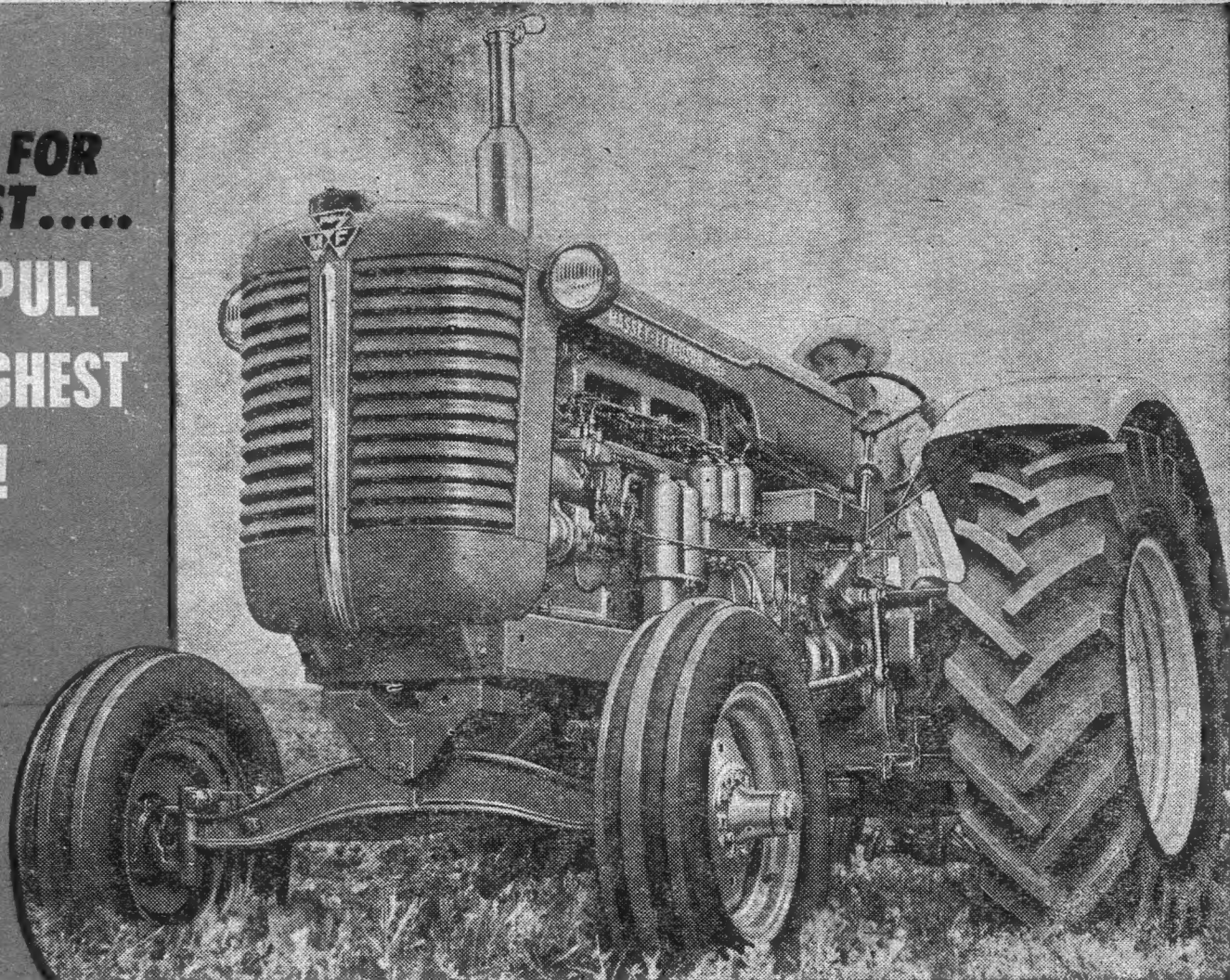
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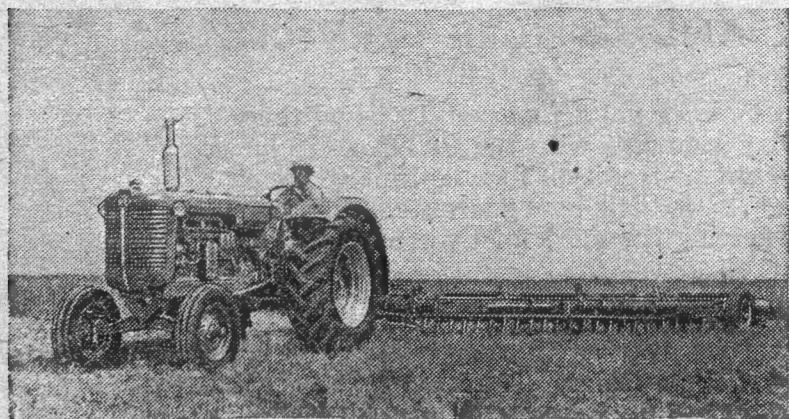
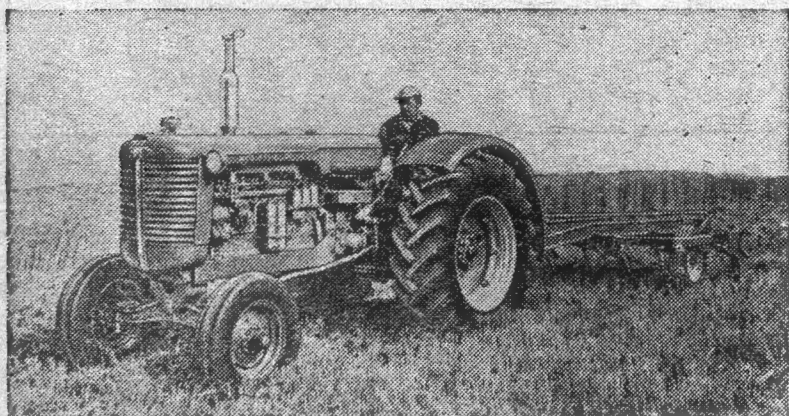


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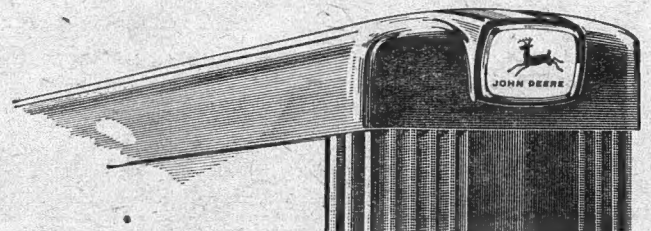


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